THE NEW NORTH

VOLUME 16, NO. 1 2. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

—This Week W Are Offering—

SHOES!

Easy on the Feet at Prices
Easy on the Purse.

Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes, Latest toe, Lace in Chocolate, Vesting Top, $1.48
Ladies' Fine Kid Button or Lace, Coin Toe, E and E E, $1.48
Ladies' Black Kid Button or Lace, Stock Tip, Coin Toe, $2.00 to 2.18
Ladies' Fine Kid, Fancy Vesting Top, Latest Toe, a Beauty for $2.48
Ladies' Fine Hand Turn, a Dandy for $2.98
Ladies' Serge, Congress, .65
Ladies' Ki Slippers, .50
Boys' and Men's Base Ball Shoes, 98 to 1.25
Boys' and Men's Tennis Shoes, 50 to 65
We have now a more complete and finer line than ever of Men's Dress Shoes in Black and Browns.

These are New Goods at New Prices.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON,

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.

New Vegetables and Fruit!

Fresh Nearly Every Day!

New Cabbage,
New Pie-plant,
New Lettuce,
New Celery,
New Onions,
New Radishes,
New Asparagus
And Strawberries.

Choice Oranges, Lemons and BANANAS.

We are a little under the Market on these goods.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Lay Sermon.

Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation that keepeth the truth may enter in. Isaiah, 26-2.

It is a truism that experience is the best teacher. Nations sometimes ignore this self-evident truth. Indeed, one of the greatest dangers lies in forgetfulness of the lessons of experience. Our nation is no exception. The gigantic treason of 1861 found us unprepared for hostilities, and we could prepare for war only while war was in progress. We conquered after a sanguinary struggle of four years, then relapsed into forgetfulness, reduced our army to twenty-five thousand men and our navy to practically nothing. In thirty-three years of peace we seem not only to have forgotten our severe and costly lessons, but have ignored current events throughout the world. The virile nations of Europe were building up a world wide commerce and carrying it in their own ships. They were reaching out into Africa and Asia, appropriating territory in which to colonize their overflowing populations. They were taking possession of the islands of the sea for coaling stations where their ships of commerce might fold their white wings and rest and recuperate on their long voyages to the antipodes. Nor was this confined to the Anglo Saxon nations. The spirit of commercial enterprise and territorial aggrandizement affected the Latins and Mongolians. Italy reached out after colonies in Africa; and Japan, coming out of her seclusion, and stripping off her robes of national and racial prejudice, hooked for worlds to conquer and threw down the gauntlet to her sister empire. During all these years those nations were diligently building up their military and naval equipments. They knew the true national policy is "enlightened selfishness," but that such policy could be sustained only by the strong arm of power. Even in profound peace Europe echoed with the tread of mighty armies, and the seas and oceans were covered with steel clad battle ships.

During all this time what was the Congress of the Great Republic doing? Wrangling over offices for their importunate constituents. Quarreling over the abstract question as to what constitutes a dollar. Hiring female lobbyists to write lamentable speeches to be printed in the Congressional Record. Swapping fool spun theories about tariff and free trade. Fighting like Irishmen at Donnybrook Fair for party supremacy. Preaching and practicing economy for public consumption, but pouring out the peoples' money like water wherever a twelve quart harbor could be improved or a cross roads post office accommodated with a public building. They lost sight of the true interest of the nation. They made no effort, by subsidy or otherwise, to build up a merchant marine, but were content to remit to foreigners the work and profit of carrying our merchandise. Through fear of the bugbear of a standing army they left the army to blush at its own insignificance. They allowed the navy to dwindle into comparatively nothing, fearing the blame of extravagance in the construction and maintenance of war ships. They left thousands of miles of sea coast practically defenseless. For political effect and partisan success they were willing that this Republic, born to be the mightiest, should become a pigmy among the nations.

And amid all this the jingo statesmen and journals were clamorous for war to free the oppressed people of Cuba. They brought political pressure and personal abuse to bear upon a wise, pure and patriotic president, to force him into war, while the country was unable to defend itself against the attack of an armed oyster scow.

War came, but, through delay inspired by wise counsels, found us ready. But suppose our quarrel had been with mighty England or war like Russia instead of effete Spain, where would we have been? The answer may be left to those whose political ambition has obscured their patriotism, or whose political blindness has clouded their judgment.

The serious question is, shall the United States maintain a larger standing army, and more especially a navy adequate to our own protection and proportionate to those of foreign powers? Not being a congressman or troubled with political ambition, I unhesitatingly answer yes! The reasons are numerous, but few can be given. Commerce is one of the great arteries which supply life blood to a nation. To maintain commerce two things are essential. Direct national support and access to all commercial countries. At the present time, more perhaps than at any other in history, the nations are competing for the world's commerce. By treaties, by friendly, forcible or fraudulent annexation or protectorates, they are striving for supremacy in this vast field. While the struggle thus far has been comparatively peaceful it has been by no means friendly. The tremendous armaments that have been built up are intended either to acquire advantages or to defend those already acquired. Hitherto this Republic has been content with what condescended to come her way. She has shown no great desire or skill either in extension or preservation of commercial advantages. But will any loyal American say that condition should continue? We are strong enough to take front rank among commercial nations. While Europe is carving up China and Africa we should have something to say, not for acquisition of territory, but for extension and security of our commerce; and when we say it we should have the means of backing our word. The only means recognized as effective is an adequate navy.

Again, our position has made us the exponent and protector of free government. While our civil war was upon us France undertook to force monarchy upon Mexico. Who doubts that, had that weak Republic been powerless to throw off the yoke, the great Republic would have taken up her cause in a death struggle with the power of Napoleon? And now, in behalf of Cuba, we are at war with Spain. Are such events fortuitous? I think not. The eternal decree has gone forth that this continent shall be dedicated to freedom. We crystallized that decree in the Monroe Doctrine. Its fulfillment is nearly complete. We dare not recede, for ever, after all the Americas shall be free our mission will not be fulfilled. We must protect what we have established. It is a sacred duty. To do this we must show a power commensurate with the duty imposed, and that can be done only by such a naval armament as shall compel all nations to respect us and leave us to work out our "manifest destiny." So mote it be.

Heaps of Enthusiasm.

A stranger in Rhinelander last Saturday night would have been of the opinion that the city was burning up or that some direr event had occurred or was about to. At six o'clock the shriek of whistles and clang of bells filled the air with a volume of sound that tended to drive everything frivolous nature from the mind. Rockets and fire crackers and other Fourth of July paraphernalia were brought out from receptacles where they had been placed last year, and although somewhat dusty they worked.

News had been received over the wires shortly after the noon hour that Commodore Dewey had been heard from and that the report regarding the destruction of the Spanish fleet was true. No American had been killed and but eight were wounded. This information was what the people here were waiting for. Immediately upon receipt of the news arrangements were made to show how Rhinelander felt about the victory.

At seven o'clock the streets were filled with people. Spiker's band boys, who have not been together for a year, dug up their instruments and soon were turning out sharps and flats to the Queen's taste. While they stopped for wind the drum corps chipped in and between the two the air was agitated as it hadn't been for some time. Cannon fire crackers were exploded at short intervals and even the dead ears of the deaf were jarred. Dealers in explosives reaped a rich harvest during the evening. A number of men spent close to ten dollars each for cannon crackers alone.

At eight-thirty the crowd formed in marching order and headed for the court house, where standing room was soon at a premium. Here addresses were made by Judges McCormick and Alban, A. W. Sheldon and Rev. G. H. Kemp. All were patriotic and stirring, the applause being frequent and prolonged. The meeting broke up at a late hour. The impression was general that Rhinelander had done well in the way of a celebration on so short a notice.

Episcopal Church.

Sunday services at St. Augustine's Mission are as follows: 10.30 a. m. 7.30 p. m. and Sunday School at noon.

C. M. HITCHCOCK,
Deacon-in-charge.

This Cold Wea ICE'S

has put a dampe on buying Sarsaparilla. Dr. GOODS, and find curing people right along for than we usually hav it is acknowledged to be the are afraid we have the original and the standard. without a rival,—a record that thousands, purified by its healing the stock we shall p

ring from liver poisoning and must for I had four large sores, or ulcers, d f r a long time, both by external medicines; but in spite of all that I At last I purchased six bottles of give it a thorough trial. Before the ers were healed, the skin sound and it had been for years. I have been ne bottle of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsapa- Mrs. A. P. Taylor, Englevale, N. Dak.

THURS

Sarsaparilla.

We carried over very few light goods. Ve everything you find on our counters was bought this spring. There is no question about the styles; they are as good as can be found in the market. We will give you a few prices to show you what you can expect, and you know you are never disappointed at this store.

Saracen Stripes.

These come in Lavender, Greens, Blues and Pinks, and are very pretty for the money. 27 inch wide, sell at 10c. Thursday 6c.

Organdie Diaphane.

This is an entirely new production. Light prints on darker grounds, such as white on pink or green, making a very pretty effect. They are 31 inches wide and sell at 15c. Thursday 10c.

Lucerne Organdie.

Is a very pretty creation in a plain cloth with numerous new prints. Is 31 inches wide and sells at 15c. Thursday 10c.

Broidered Mousseline.

This cloth is what the name implies—an embroidered mousseline beautifully printed, 31 inches wide. 18c is the regula price. Thursday 12c.

Organdie St Germain

Is one of the finer grades of Organdi. Comes in plaids and flower designs. Sells at 18c. Thursday 12c.

Organdi Cigale

The best grade we carry, and must be seen to be appreciated. It is a 31 inch cloth, and comes in dress lengths. Sells at 28c. Thursday 19c,

Tyrolean Lace Stripes,

These are printed in beautiful Flower and Dresden designs, and make up very pretty over colored linings. 31 inches wide, sells at 35c. Thursday 28c.

IRVIN GRAY,

Brown St. Rhinelander, Wis.

Woolen Exhibit!

By Strauss Bros., A
Tailors, of Chicago,
partment Store,

Wednesday and T
11th and 12t

An expert cutter and designer f
on hand to take scientific meast
Fine Fitting Clothing made-to-o

Suits to Order
Pants to Orde
Perfect Fit Gu

HIS FAITH IN BOOKS

"NOW, Bill wasn't in no shape at all to spare the money for a new suit o' clothes," said the man from the Knob country, "'cause he needed the money for a new rabbit dog and some fishin' tackle, but the suit he was wearin' belonged to Sam, and Sam wanted it hisself, bein's he'd been cotched on the jury and had to go to the county seat to set in court, and I felt sort o' sorry for Bill. There wasn't no perticlar reason why I should-a, though, 'cause Bill ought to knowed more'n he did, but, anyhow, when I was goin 'long with him over to the Eddy to help him pick out the new suit, I says to Bill:

"'Bill,' I says, 'if I'd only knowed that you had any idee o' doin' it, I'd a give you some p'ints that'd a shet you off. Seems to me you ought a knowed better, though. Jabe ought to knowed better, anyhow,' I says.

"'Jabe did know better,' says Bill, 'and told me not to do it, but consarn it, I'd read it in the books, and I thought the books ought to knowed better than Jabe,' says Bill.

"'The books!' I says. 'You follered the books, hey? Then it's a blame wonder you've got skin and bones enough left to hang any clothes on at all,' I says. 'The books knows a lot about it, don't they? Why, what does the books say about snakes and stick to it year in and year out? They stick to it that snakes don't throw their mouths wide open and let their young uns scamper down their throats to git away from danger,' I says, 'and yit you've stood and seen 'em do it more'n a hundred times. But the books says snakes don't do it 'cause it's ag'in natur'. And the books says that a hosshair won't turn into a live critter if you put it into water warble and leave it there,' I says, 'and yit you've put hosshairs in water and seen 'em git to be reg'lar wriggl'in' snakes, white ones and black ones and red ones, just as the color o' the hosshair was, more times than you've got fingers and toes,' I says. 'The books!' I says. 'The only thing I ever see in the books that I knowed was right was what they tell you about cookin' a rabbit,' I says. 'The books says that when you cook your rabbit you must first ketch your rabbit. Now that's straight to the p'int and true as preachin',' I says. 'I don't see how the books happened to say it,' I says.

"Then, ag'in, I oughtn't to felt sorry for Bill, neither, 'cause he hadn't no business to be out huntin' rabbits at that time o' year. The law wasn't up on 'em yit, and Bill knowed it. Not that I'm so blame considerate of the game laws as game laws, for game laws, 'mongst other things, is apt to lead a feller into lyin', an' there ain't nothin' worse for a community than to have 'lyin' git a holt on to it. I says to Bill:

"'Jest it all!' I says. 'If it hadn't done nothin' else to you, goin' agin the game laws might a tempted you to make a liar of yourself!'

"Then I told Bill what happened to Jim Collins, only j st over yender in York state. Jim, he had a strawberry patch, and folks heard that he had killed a deer along in the spring o' the year. The game constable over there he heard on it, too, and he drops down on Jim one day, unexpected.

"'Jim,' he says, 'I hear you've been killin' a deer out o' season!'

"Jim he think over it a minute, and then he says:

"'Do you look of a judge of strawberry patches, squire?' he says.

"'No,' says the game constable. 'My business here is with deer killed out o' season,' says he. 'It hain't got nothin' to do with strawberry patches.'

"'It hain't, hey?' says Jim. 'I guess if you'd come an I see how my three acres of strawberries is jawed and clawed and clawed, you'd think they had something to do with your business,' says he.

"'Then,' says the game constable feller, 'to show you that you hain't got no right to kill a deer out o' season,' says he.

"'And I'm here, by gravy!' says Jim, 'to show you that deer hain't got no right to eat my strawberries out o' season!' says he.

"'What's that?' says the game law chap.

"'That's what I said,' says Jim. 'What right has deer to eat my strawberries out o' season? Jest go and see how my three-acre patch is clawed and chawed and pawed. Maybe you might think cows done it,' says Bill. 'Maybe you might think I pastur' my cows on my strawberries. I couldn't blame you if you did, for that patch looks enough as if I did. But I don't,' says Jim. 'Cows nor cattle didn't chaw and claw and paw them three acres o' strawberry patch. No, sir! Deer done it. Jest as soon as the time was up when the game law said deer couldn't be killed no more, deer begun to come down from them woods yonder and pastur' on my strawberries. Shoo 'em off?' says Jim. 'Not much. They knowed we didn't dare kill 'em, and every time we tried to shoo 'em off they jest bristled up and run us off the patch and went on with their chawin' and pawin' and clawin'. Why ain't they here now? An accident happened to one on 'em t'other day,' says Jim. 'That's why they ain't here now. I guess they ain't quite so sure o' themselves as they was, and they're layin' low,' says Jim. 'Yes,' says he. 'One o' them deer shot himself. Broke the game law, by gravy, and shot himself out o' season,' says Jim.

"'Trap gun,' says the game constable. 'That's what you call an accident, hey? Guess you'll have to go along with me, James,' says he.

"'Not yit awhile!' says Jim. 'There wa'n't no trap gun. It was an accident, I tell you, and the deer shot himself. Shot himself dead. I was over in the three-acre patch tryin' to rid things up and save a little o' next year's crop,' says Jim, 'when a deer come trottin' down out'n the woods, drove me off, and begun to chaw and paw and claw. It was enough to make me so mad that nothin' could a-stopped me pitchin' in and poundin' that deer all to pieces,' says Jim, 'but I kep' my temper. I had a gun in the house. I knowed that if the deer had been a crow my fetchin' out a gun without any load in it wouldn't have skeert it a bit, 'cause a crow kin tell a loaded gun from an unloaded one a mile off. But as the deer wa'n't a crow, I went to the house and got my old gun that I hadn't loaded in five years, thinkin' that if I strutted out in the patch with it on my shoulder it'd make the deer think I didn't care for the game law any more, and he'd skip. I had strutted as close as 20 foot to the deer 'fore he seen me,' says Jim, 'he was so busy chawin' and pawin' and clawin' them strawberries. Then he looked up. He didn't turn skeert a bit. He turned madder than a wild bull and come for me a-tearin.' I whipped round,' says Jim, 'and broke for the house, but the deer ketched me. He ketched me about three inches below where the kind gallus buttons fits into the galluses, and down I went,' says Jim, 'and plowed as much as 20 foot through that three-acre patch. The ol' musket was shook loose from me by the jar the deer give me.

"'I guess maybe the butt end o' the musket must a struck ag'in a fence post that stood ahead of it some ten or a dozen foot and sort o' rattled up the lock. Anyhow,' says Jim, 'I heerd a roar that made the hull o' that three-acre strawberry patch raise up and shake itself, and when I got up and tried to view the lan'scape o'er there seemed to be a smell o' powder lovern' round, and the smoke was so thick I couldn't see anything for as much as a minute. Then things sort o' cleared. Over by the fence post the gun was layin' as peaceful as a lamb, and down in the patch where the biggest clawin' in the patch was, laid the deer, jest as peaceful as the gun was. There couldn't be no two ways about it, squire,' says Jim. 'Somebody must a loaded that gun unbeknownst to me, and the rash and unfortunate critter of a deer had shot itself dead with it. Broke the game law, by gravy! and shot himself out o' season! What's the reason,' says Jim, 'that your business hain't got nothin' to do with strawberry patches, squire?' says Jim.

"'James,' says the game constable, 'where's that deer?'

"'Well, squire,' says Jim, 'as soon as I see what had happened I run into the house and told the folks. Then I run down yonder to tell a neighbor. When I got back home the deer wasn't layin' in that three-acre strawberry patch no more. I asked my neighbor, who knows all about deer, whether he thought other deers could a come down outen the woods and carried that dead deer back with 'em, and he said, knowin' what he knowed about deer, 'specially deer that hang around this district, that it wouldn't surprise him a bit if they had, so the deer ain't here. But I kin show you the musket the deer shot himself with, squire, in that three-acre strawberry patch,' says Jim.

"But the game constable he didn't care to see the gun, and after warnin' Jim about bein' so careless with firearms after that, he went home.

"'And now, Bill,' I says, 'you see how them game laws led Jim Collins into lyin',' I says.

"'That's so,' says Bill. 'Thunder,' says he, 'but that was an all whoppin' whopper about that deer, wasn't it?' says he.

"'About the deer?' I says. 'Why,' I says, 'Jim was all right about the deer. Jim didn't lie none about the deer,' I says. 'What he told about the deer was straight as a string.'

"'What,' says Bill. 'Where did the game law make Jim a liar, then?' says he.

"'Why, about the three-acre strawberry patch,' I says. 'Jim Collins never had as much even as a quarter-acre strawberry patch in his life,' I says. 'And if it hadn't been for the game law Jim wouldn't a been tempted to say he had,' I says.

"Bill he didn't say nothin', and we went on to the Eddy and got the new clothes, and when Bill planked down the seven dollars and a quarter for 'em, and I see that the upshot of it would be that I'd have to be lendin' Bill my dog and my fishin' tackle for the next six months or more, I felt consarned sorry, 'cause he had to spend that money for clothes, and I couldn't help sayin' ag'in:

"'Dash it all, Bill, why didn't you let me know that you had an idee o' goin' out an' doin' it? I'd 'a' give you some p'ints and shet you off,' I says.

"There's too many rabbits in the swamp, anyhow, but that wa'n't no excuse for Bill goin' out after some at that time o' year. But he went, and the worst of it was he had the best rabbit dog in the whole Knob and Pocono country with him. Where is he now? Nobody knows. He started in the direction o' the settin' sun, and the last anybody see of him he was headed that way yit. Bill had gethered in a lot o' rabbits and sot down on a log to eat a bite and have a smoke. While he was eatin' and smokin' a'long come Jabe. Jabe had been choppin' out some tamarack and was goin' home.

"'Set down,' says Bill, 'and have a smoke.'

"Jabe sot down, and they was enjoyin' theirselves considerable, when all of a sudden the rabbit dog riz up and begun to growl and brussel. Bill and Jabe they looked up, and there they see a bear settin' on a knoll not more than 30 paces away, takin' in the scene, lookin' pleasant and showin' no sign but what he was glad to see Bill and Jabe enjoyin' theirselves, and actin' as if he might jine in with 'em if they asked him. The dog was the only thing that seemed to pester the bear and threaten to raise his dander. Jabe, he knows bears considerable, and he says to Bill:

"'Bill,' he says, 'that bear seems to be sociable and setch, but as you ain't loaded for bear you better call your dog and go along with me,' he says.

"But Bill he felt huffy that the bear should come a-nosin' round where he wasn't wanted and intrudin' on their picnic, and he was for empty in' his gun into Bruin.

"'He's nigh enough for me to wing him, even if my shot are small,' says Bill. 'He'll run, anyhow, as soon as he hears the gun. Bears is awful cowards. I was readin' a book about 'em only yesterday,' says Bill.

"'Bill,' says Jabe, 'you come along with me, no matter what the book says.'

"But Bill he knowed, and he says:

"'Jest you hold on, Jabe!' he says. 'I'll give him a fine load of shot in his nose and then jest watch him run!'

"The bear he jest kep' on settin' there, lookin' pleasant at Bill and Jabe, 'pear givin' the snappin' and snarlin' dog a glare now and then. Bill he hauled up and aimed at the bear. Jabe he walked pretty fast to a tree that stood jest back of him and got ready to shin up it.

"'Now watch him run!' says Bill, and he banged away at the bear's nose.

"The bear did run, sure enough. But somehow he didn't run the way Bill had calc'lated on. He run straight for Bill and the pleasant look wasn't on his face no more. He snorted and howled. Bill dropped his gun and tore up the highest tree. Jabe he was half way up his tree. Bill got to the branches o' his'n jest as the bear got to the bottom of it, and as he grabbed a branch it broke and down he come kerplummix. He struck square straddle o' the bear's back. That s'prised the bear so that it sort o' discumfuddled him and he give two or three crazy whirls around and then away he went like a race horse straight for the thickest part o' the swamp, Bill a hangin' on to him like grim death, 'cause he was afeard to git off. The dog was so skeert at the first rush o' the bear that he dropped his tail betwixt his legs, so Jabe says, and struck a bee line to'ards the west, with his eyes hangin' most on his nose, and he hain't never been seen nor heerd on sence.

"Soon as Jabe see the bear prancin' away into the swamp with Bill he climb down outen his tree. For somethin' like ten minutes he heerd the laurels a snappin' an' crackin' off in the swamp.

"'If Bill is huggin' onto that bear all this time,' says Jabe, 'he can't be much less than tore to shoe strings the way them gnarly laurels must grab into him and snatch him.'

"By and by Jabe heerd some one give a yoop from some'res out in the swamp, and he had an idee it was Bill, and he whooped back.

"'Hello, Bill,' he yooped. 'Is the bear a runnin' yit?'

"But Bill didn't say, and by and by he come creepin' and crawlin' outen the laurels to the openin' where him and the bear had started from. All the clothes he had on him wouldn't hardly make a patchwork block for a bedquilt, and he was stripped like a zebra from head to foot where the sharp brush had dug into him and the bear skun along with him through the swamp.

"'Did the bear throw you, Bill?' says Jabe.

"'No,' says Bill. 'He scraped me off. He slid into a holler log and scraped me off, consarn him.'

"'But you made him run all right,' says Jabe. 'You said you would and you did.'

"Bill didn't say nothin', but when they got as nigh home as the edge o' the clearin' Jabe he went in and borrowed Sam's other suit so as Bill could get the rest o' the way home, and that's the suit Bill was wearin' when Sam got cotched on the jury and had to have it back ag'in.

"'And jest for that,' says Bill, 'I've got to go without a new rabbit dog and a lot of fishin' things. I always was down on this here consarned jury system, anyhow,' says he."—N. Y. Sun.

Not Very Encouraging.

Mother—Well, professor, do you think you will be able to make a musician of my daughter?

Professor—Alas! madam, I fear not.

"Why do you say that, professor?"

"Threescore and ten is man's allotted number of years and I am now 55 years old. The time is too short, madam."—Chicago Evening News.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A Suburban Reason.—Subbubs—"Johnny, why did Diogenes live in a tub?" Johnny—"So the neighbors couldn't borrow it, I suppose."—Truth.

"Brudder Waffler, hasn' I allus done tole you hon'sty wa' de bes' policy?" "Yes, sar, but I quit policy soon's I jined de ch'ch, sah."—Detroit Free Press.

Husband (angrily, after a somewhat heated argument with his better half)—"Do you take me for a fool?" Wife (scothingly)—"No, John! But I may be mistaken."—Tit-Bits.

Superstitious. — Mistress — "Jane! have you broken another plate?" Servant—"Yes, mum; I did it on purpose. I'd smashed 12, you know, and that's sich an unlucky number!"—Tit-Bits.

"Love," said the sentimental boarder, "is blind." "More or less," asserted the cheerful idiot, "and his defective vision gives occasion for some extraordinary spectacles."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Delay.—He—"Suppose, darling, that some immensely wealthy old doffer on the edge of the grave should want to marry you—would you throw me over?" She—"Not necessarily; but you might have to wait a few years."—Puck.

In Pursuit of Knowledge.—Little Robert—"Papa, I heard you say that the lady you went to hear play last night made the piano fairly talk, didn't I?" Papa—"Yes, it really seemed as if she did so." Little Robert—"Is that the reason they called it a recital?"—Cleveland Leader.

"Marie!" he cried, passionately, as he threw himself at the feet of the rich widow, "will you be my wife?" "Yes, John," she murmured, putting her arms about his neck. "It means the sacrifice of my fortune, for my income from my late husband's estate ceases at my second marriage; but my love for you is such—" "Marie, I cannot accept the sacrifice! It is too much! I will be a brother to you!"—Tit-Bits.

SILENT MONEY MAKERS.

Penny-in-the-Slot Machines That Have Earned Fortunes for Their Owners.

"I observe," remarked a shrewd and successful promoter of industrial enterprises, "that some one has invented a penny-in-the-slot machine for pumping the pneumatic tires of bicycles and carriages. If all the good things said about the device are true the inventor, it is to be hoped, will profit handsomely by his discovery.

"Few persons are aware of the money-making possibilities of slot machines. They have been called the 'little, silent workers,' and they transact their business so unobtrusively that capitalists are inclined to smile at the mention of their earning capacity.

"The man who promoted the weighing machines worked with coin in the slot made Steyoot. I don't know how much the inventor made. Of the slot machines the three most profitable are those that tell your weight, sell you chewing gum or show you pictures.

"I once investigated the earning capacity of slot machines for an inventor, and there was such a Col. Sellers' complexion about the figures that I was surprised. Slot machines are cheap to make, for they are usually made from cast or stamped metal, and the first cost is usually comparatively insignificant. They require very little care, and when the pennies and nickels accumulate rapidly the dollars take care of themselves.

It's the little things that pay best, after all. There is something pleasing and at the same time amusing in contemplating a machine that sells air, or another that sells you information—often unreliable—about your weight. My experience in business is that the best things to sell are those which can profitably be disposed of at prices ranging from one cent to ten."—N. Y. Herald.

A Noiseless City.

No other city is as quiet as Berlin. Railway engines are not allowed to blow their whistles within the city limits. There is no loud bawling by hucksters, and a man whose wagon gearing is loose and rattling is subject to a fine. The courts have a large discretion as to fines for noise-making. Strangest of all, piano-playing is regulated in Berlin. Before a certain hour in the day and after a certain hour in the night the piano must be silent in that musical city. Even during playing hours a fine is imposed for mere banging on the piano. In Paris it is only during the carnival and on fete days that the sound of the French horn is tolerated. At other seasons it is rigorously prohibited by the police. German intolerance of noise is not a recent thing. Wallenstein, who demanded absolute quiet, had 150 houses torn down in Prague and sentries posted all around in the distance to secure silence. There is a tradition that still further back in time a Bohemian shepherd, seeing the monk Adelbert asleep, blew on his pipe in mischief. The monk called down the curse of deafness on him.—Syracuse Herald.

A Maine Man's Fish Story.

David Kelty of Surry has had queer experience, and in consequence he believes that a smelt will never die so long as it is kept frozen stiff. Some time ago he was fishing on Morgan's bay, where he captured a dozen or more smelts, which he left in a pail in his little shanty, expecting to return soon and resume work. Being called to Boston to attend the funeral of a relative, he did not return for several days. Then he took the pail filled with snow and ice, in which were the smelts, and placed it in a tub, pouring over it a few gallons of warm water in order to get the fish out whole. He then went to the village, where he stayed three hours. When he returned every smelt was alive and swimming around in the tub.—Lewiston Journal.

HE HATED TO LIE.

A Negro Pioneer Who Rose Superior to His Prejudice.

William Thomas is a negro whose remarkable aim in life is to, under all circumstances, tell only the truth. William was indicted by the next to the last grand jury for grand larceny, and he was brought from jail this morning to be arraigned. Thomas has what is termed a "tough case," so he agreed with the prosecutor to plead guilty and receive the minimum sentence—two years in the penitentiary.

"Stand up, Thomas," said Judge Wofford. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Judge," answered the man, with a sigh, "I do hate to tell a lie, but I guess I'll have to. I'm guilty."

"Oh, you hate to tell a lie, do you? I won't let any man plead guilty if he thinks he is innocent. You'll get a trial."

This was exactly what William's attorney did not want.

"Your honor," he said, "this man is not accustomed to court ways. He did not mean that."

"That's right, judge. I never was in court before, and I don't think I quite got you."

"You may not understand much law," retorted the court, "but you know whether you went into that store and stole those goods."

"Oh, yes, sir, I done that."

"Two years."—Kansas City Star.

AN EASY ONE.

Not the Way Husbands Laugh When with Their Wives.

A woman of fashion in a checked dress and a great dahlia colored velvet hat, accompanied by a man in modish garments, was tripping along Fifth avenue. She was chatting with marked animation, and he was laughing flatteringly. The attention of the passersby was attracted by the happy couple.

Behind the pair chanced to walk a lassie—the one yet living at home with mamma—and an older woman, a friend of mamma. The lassie spied the mondaine in checks and dahlia velvet on ahead and puckered her brow, saying: "Oh, I know that woman—have seen her often at Newport—she is dreadfully rich—now I remember, she is Mrs. Morris Blankly."

The friend of mamma was interested. She asked:

"And is the attentive man with Mrs. Blankly her husband?"

The lassie shrugged her shoulders and scorned the very idea.

"Bilkerbos," she replied. "You dear, old-fashioned thing, don't you know that women's husbands never laugh in that good natured way when they are with their wives."—N. Y. Press.

SHE TOOK THE HINT.

And Then Proceeded to Display Her Immense Ingenuity.

At home stations the private soldiers' washing is usually done by the married soldiers' wives, who are expected to sew on missing buttons and do repairs, for which a small sum is deducted from the private's pay.

Pat McGinnis had a good deal of trouble with his laundress. Sunday after Sunday he had his shirt come back with the neck button off, or else hanging by a thread. He had spoken to her on the subject and she had promised to see to it, but still the button was not on properly.

He got out of patience one Sunday when the missing button had made him late for parade, and exclaimed:

"Bother the woman! I'll see if I can't give her a hint this time, anyhow."

He then took the lid of a tin blacking box, about three inches in diameter, drilled two holes in it with a fork and sewed it on to the neck of the shirt that was next to be washed. When his washing came back he found that she had taken the hint; she had made a button hole to fit it.—Detroit Free Press.

She Wanted All the Days.

There is always a bountiful crop of stories concerning the doings of congressional women, new congressional women, at this season of the year. Most of the tales are apocryphal, but this one is perfectly true, for the stationer himself told me about it. The woman is the wife of a member from somewhere in the west, and she had never been in Washington till a fortnight ago. She went to a stationer's to order visiting cards.

"What day do you wish engraved on them?" asked the clerk.

"Oh," answered Mrs. Congressman, "I've got to have several days. I can't make all my calls in one day. Engrave me some cards for Monday calls, and some for Tuesday, and—well, it's going to be expensive, but I guess I've got to do it. Make me some for every day in the week except Sunday."—Washington Post.

She Was Surprised.

Mrs. Huntley—It must have been very annoying to have had to appear in court. What did you do when they asked you to give your age?

Mrs. Dudleigh—Why, I gave it, of course, 31.

"My goodness! And didn't they fine you for contempt?"—Chicago Evening News.

A Bound of Pleasure.

Belle—How would you like to enjoy a century of bliss?

Bettie—Oh, I have, you know. Will and I enjoyed one last summer, on his tandem.—Yonkers Statesman.

Bad Eruptions

Sores Broke Out and Discharged But Hood's Cured.

"My son had eruptions and sores on his face which continued to grow worse in spite of medicines. The sores discharged a great deal. A friend whose child had been cured of a similar trouble by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it. I began giving the boy this medicine and he was soon getting better. He kept on taking it until he was entirely cured and he has never been bothered with eruptions since." MRS. EVA DOTSBARK, Horton, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

SHE REMOVED HER BONNET.

Unused to City Ways, But She Appreciated the Humor.

It was during one of the most severe snowstorms which Chicago has experienced this winter, and the umbrella which a little bit of a woman was carrying in front of her face, standard bearer fashion, came into clinging contact with the smart bonnet which was balanced on the head of the comely Irishwoman who was making her way, burdened with a heavy valise, in the opposite direction.

"Tourist! In town for the day only!" might have been posted upon her, so unmistakably did she belong to this class of visitors; a second glance betrayed the fact that she was undoubtedly crossing the city from one depot to another.

When the umbrella caught in her bonnet, which was anchored to position by its velvet strings alone, the bonnet was worsted in the struggle. The little woman sailed on victoriously, hardly stopping for the conventional word of apology, and the out-of-town woman was left lamenting, her bonnet hanging around her neck by the strings and the thickly falling snow powdering her glossy black hair. But not for long did she lament.

"Sure," she said, merrily, as she lowered her great satchel to a convenient doorstep and prepared to right her ill treated headgear again, "O've been hearing for some toime that they made ther women take off their bunnits in public places in Chicago but Oi never supposed they did it fer them in ther streets."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Vow of a Boy Nemesis.

Bring to me my large revolver and my keen Damascus blade, and the rubber boots I'm used to when in gore I freely wade. Hither bring my trusty sandbag, bring the snickersnee, I say; for my day has come for murder and I'm going forth to slay. I shall go forth to the slaughter like a bridegroom to his joys, and I'll fill the nearest graveyard with a string of gifted boys. I shall drain the boy attorney with a spasm of delight; and the boy who preaches Sundays, he shall fall before my might. On the trail of boy physicians gayly, gladly shall I camp; let the boy pianists tremble when they hear my roaring tramp. When they strike the boyish statesman he must say his prayers and die, when the boy reporter meets me, mark ye how the fur shall fly. For I'm weary and disgusted and my mind has lost its poise; I have read such beastly twaddle treating of the gifted boys.—Atchison Globe.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. *Try it to-day.* Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A man marries a lovely creature in white satin, and then lives with a woman who wears Mother Hubbards and dressing sacks.—Atchison Globe.

Very few girls who look coyly out of the corner of their eyes at the men are good housekeepers.—Atchison Globe.

THE DAWN OF WOMANHOOD.

Earnest Words From Mrs. Pinkham to Mothers Who Have Daughters, and a Letter From Mrs. Dunmore, of Somerville, Mass.

The advent of womanhood is fraught with dangers which even careful mothers too often neglect.

One of the dangers to a young woman is belated menstruation. "The lily droops on its stem and dies before its beauty is unfolded;" or she may have entered into the perfection of womanhood with little apparent inconvenience or disorder of health. But suddenly the menses entirely cease.

Mother, puberic malady is taking hold of your daughter, and quick consumption may follow! Take instant steps to produce regular menstruation.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certain to assist nature to perform her regular duties, procure it at once; there are volumes of testimony from grateful mothers who have had their daughters' health restored by its use. If personal advice is desired, write quickly to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. It will be given you without charge, and it will be the advice of abundant experience and success.

Read the following from Mrs. CHARLES DUNMORE, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.:

"I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a few months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pains; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON

Has Faith That Pe-ru-na Will Eradicate Catarrh.

HON. DAVID MEEKISON, OF OHIO.

It is to Congress that our nation must look for all power. Every volition of the government must originate in this body of representatives. The President simply executes the will of Congress. Congress is supposed to carry out the will of the people. Congress is the brain of the nation. The people are the blood of the nation. Good blood makes good brain. Good brain makes success, contentment and happiness, whether of a nation or of an individual. A man with poor blood cannot succeed. His nerves are weak, his brain fogged and his will paralyzed. Good blood is simply well digested food. A stomach with the slightest catarrhal impairment cannot properly digest food. Peruna quickly procures perfect digestion. Peruna cures catarrh whether of the head, stomach, throat, lungs or kidneys. A man perfectly free from catarrh is nearly always a well man.

Washington, D. C., April, 1898.

The Peruna Drug M'f'g Company, Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that the continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing. Yours respectfully,

D. MEEKISON.

Address The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free catarrh book.

No Need for Grace.

A tiny girl of seven or thereabouts gave a dinner party the other day, for which 12 covers were laid, and that number of small maidens sat down to dine. It was a real little girl's dinner, and the little hostess herself presided, sitting at the head of the table. But she was anxious, in looking forward to it, to do everything as it should be done.

"Mamma," she asked, "shall we say grace?"

"No," said mamma, "it will be a very informal dinner, and I think you need not do that."

That meant one less ceremony to be gone through, and was a relief, but the little lady was anxious to have all her small guests understand it. So, as they were gathered about the table, she explained:

"Mamma says that this is such an informal dinner that we need not have grace to day."—N. Y. Times.

When Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y., announced nearly twenty years ago, that he could cure Asthma so that the sufferer would stay cured, few believed him, for they doubted the permanency of the cures which he established. For many years Dr. Hayes has been issuing annually his "Thesis with Reports of Cases," each recurring season strengthening his position; and it is a remarkable fact that many of the first cases reported are still represented in his book, for they have stayed cured—some for nineteen years, some for sixteen or more years, others for twelve, ten, eight and six years. The names and addresses of the patients are given in full, so that anyone who now doubts may consult the former sufferers freely. Dr. Hayes' practice now extends not only to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, but to India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa as well. Each patient is treated individually by separate prescriptions varied from time to time as frequent correspondence shows is needed and in this way success is attained in even the most difficult and obstinate cases. Any sufferer or person interested can obtain the latest edition of Dr. Hayes' book on application on a postal addressed to him at Buffalo.

Motive.—It is not the motive, properly speaking, that determines the working of the will; but it is the will that imparts strength to the motive. As Coleridge says: "It is the man that makes the motive, and not the motive the man."—James McCosh.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

We have noticed that the man who is lucky says nothing about the proverbial luck of a fool.—Atchison Globe.

TRADE MARK.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE

Celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh forming beverage. Has our well known

YELLOW LABEL

on the front of every package, and our trade mark

"La Belle Chocolatiere"

on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Made only by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

HOUSEHOLD

NICE BREAKFAST DISH.

The Poaching of Eggs Is a Culinary Art Which But Few Housekeepers Have Mastered.

Nearly a hundred years ago Dr. Kitchener, who wrote what may be called the first practical English cookbook in "The Cook's Oracle," declared that "the beauty of a poached egg is for the yolk to be seen blushing through the white, which should be just sufficiently hardened to form a transparent veil for the egg." This is an epicure's description of a perfectly poached egg. In order to attain this much-to-be-desired condition, the egg must be perfectly fresh; that is, not over three days old. An egg a week old may poach well, but cannot be depended on if it has been kept in a warm place. There is no method of cooking in which a stale egg shows itself so quickly as it does by the white or albumen scattering in the water, as it does in poaching.

The water must be boiling rapidly, and it should be strained when poured out of the tea kettle into the broad shallow basin for poaching. This can be easily accomplished by tying a thin clean muslin cloth over the spout of the kettle. To three quarts of boiling water add an even tablespoonful of salt and a salt spoonful of good vinegar. Drop six eggs, one after the other, into the spot where the water bubbles up, doing the work as rapidly as possible. Do not allow 10 seconds to elapse before they are all in, or the first egg will be overdone. Let the water return to the boiling point and bubble around the eggs one minute. Remove the saucepan to the back of the fire and take the eggs up one by one with a skimmer, after carefully

EGGS ON TOAST.

loosening them one at a time from the bottom of the dish. If the eggs are fresh and the directions are followed they will all be in good shape.

Have ready as many pieces of toast as there are eggs. These pieces of toast should be a trifle larger than the egg, and the crusts should be cut away. They may be square or circular in shape, browned delicately on both sides, and if dry moistened with a little hot water. Place an egg on each slice of toast and season it with a little salt and white pepper. Serve mushroom catsup or any English sauce with the eggs for those who like it. The eggs may also be served with a little anchovy paste spread on the toasts, when the catsup or the sauce would be unnecessary.

Poached eggs on toast are nice with minced ham. Mince fine about two large slices of well boiled ham. It may be simply seasoned with a little cayenne, or it may be deviled by adding about half a teaspoonful of mustard to a cupful of the ham. The ham should be heated and may be laid over the toast, or over the eggs and toast, or it may be made into little circular "plats" the size of the toast, or the toast omitted and the eggs served on the ham. French cooks almost invariably serve poached eggs on a bed of boiled spinach or boiled sorrel, and it is a delicious way. Heat over some of the boiled spinach left from dinner. This is one of the few vegetables that may be heated over and be improved every time. Spread it out on a platter to the thickness of about an inch or an inch and a half and lay the poached eggs over it, or cut out circles of the spinach a little larger than the eggs, lay the moulds little squares of toast and place a perfectly poached egg over each circle.—N. Y. Tribune.

Genuine French Fruit Salad.

Arrange sections of two oranges, three sliced bananas, one-half pound white grapes which have been skinned, and 12 English walnuts quartered on lettuce leaves. Serve very cold with a French dressing made of four tablespoonfuls oil, two tablespoonfuls vinegar, one-half teaspoonful salt and one-fourth teaspoonful pepper. A pretty way to serve this is to arrange the lettuce in its original shape on a glass dish, put the fruit in the center, and just before serving pour over the dressing. Everything should be chilled. The dressing, if allowed to stand on the lettuce will cause it to wilt. This combination does not sound especially attractive, but it's really very good. Strawberries may also be added in their season.

How to Clean Pictures.

To clean the glass over pictures, dip a piece of chamois in alcohol, wring nearly dry, and wipe thoroughly, yet lightly. Polish with a piece of dry chamois. The gilded frames may also be cleaned with the alcohol. If oil paintings need cleaning thoroughly, dampen a soft cloth in warm water in which some castile soap has been dissolved. Dry carefully, and then varnish lightly with some thin, clear, French "retouching" varnish. It is well to consult an artist in regard to the best varnish.

A Weigh Out of It.

Mrs. Flynn—Wot'll I do? This weighin' machine goes only up to 200, and I weigh nearly 300?

Mr. Flynn—Git on twice, Biddy, an' add up the totals.—N. Y. Journal.

MAKING GOOD BREAD.

How Any Woman May Learn to Master This Most Valuable of Household Arts.

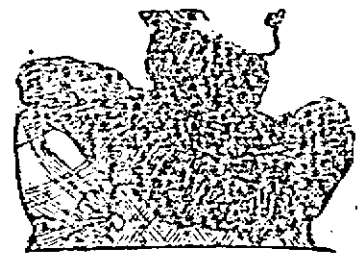
The day before baking—at noon in cold weather, in the evening when it is warm—peel, cook and mash thoroughly five or six medium-sized Irish potatoes. After putting the mashed potatoes in a vessel you use for sponge (I use a covered tin pail), add one-half teacup of sugar and one heaping tablespoon of salt. With a fork beat and mix briskly; the longer you beat, the lighter the sponge will be. When cool, add one yeast cake, soaked. Set away in a rather warm place over night. In the morning sift your flour in the mixing bowl, and to the potato sponge, after taking a teacupful out and putting in a self-sealing can for your next baking, put as much warm water in proportions as you wish to make bread; for six rather small loaves use three pints of water. Stir into your flour, mix thoroughly and knead your dough well. Work in all the flour you can; put in a bowl to raise. When the bulk is almost doubled, which will be in two or three hours, according to the warmth of the dough, punch down with the fists; leave in the bowl to raise again. In about an hour it will be ready to mold into loaves. Use as little flour as possible in molding the loaves; grease your baking-pan and also the loaves, being careful to grease well between the loaves, when double their bulk, rub the top with a wet cloth, and put in a moderate oven to bake one hour. If you do not have a deep bread-pan, take stiff paper cut in strips two or three inches wide, pin together until long enough to reach around your pan. Just before putting in the oven, slip this paper around the pan. It will prevent the dough spreading over the sides of the pan. Don't have your oven too hot. It should be so that the cook can hold her hand in and count 20 rather quickly. Have the fire so that it will get hotter for about 20 minutes, then gradually cool down. After mixing the dough, keep covered with a warm cloth. The oven is a good place to raise bread in if you are certain it is not too warm. The day before the next baking prepare potatoes, sugar and salt the same as before, but instead of using a yeast cake, use the teacupful of potato sponge saved before. The bread will be better than before, and you can save out a teacup of potato sponge each time. If you bake bread as often as once a week you will not need to use yeast again for six months or a year.—W. A. Clearwaters, in Ladies' World.

STYLISH CAPE OF JET.

Simple Directions for Making a Decidedly Pretty and Effective Little Spring Neck Piece.

To make this little jet cape purchase one-half yard of jet net. This comes in many different qualities and in all colors. You can get something very good for three dollars per yard; and as one-half yard is an abundance, the collarette will not be so very expensive.

The pattern is a circle. Take a perfectly round piece of paper about sixteen inches in diameter and lay it upon the net. The net must previously have



A HOMEMADE COLLARETTE.

been sewn upon the foundation paper to hold it firm. Cut out in wheel shape and afterward cut out the circle for the neck. For the neck be guided by the size of your collar. Make the collarette one inch larger around the neck than your linen collar, then it will not lay clumsily.

Make an opening in the back of the collarette and finish with a puff of chiffon around the cape and neck. Fasten with invisible hooks and eyes.

How to Gain Avoirdupois.

The following recipe for gaining weight is seriously proposed by an eastern physician of note: Eat vegetables and skip pastry each meal. Go to bed at nine o'clock and be in bed half an hour after you wake up. Laugh a great deal. Drink water by the pint or the quart if you can. Drink weak and sweet tea with plenty of milk in it. Take cod liver oil and sweet oils as much as you can. Eat until you feel as if you would burst at the table. Put plenty of butter on your bread. This will guarantee a gain of five pounds a month, and if you can sleep a great deal, of double that amount.

Rhythmic Insect Sounds.

A most interesting field of investigation is presented by the rhythm of insect sounds. When a large number of crickets are chirping at night in a field they do so synchronously, keeping time as if led by the baton of a conductor. Prof. A. E. Dolbear says that the rate of chirp is apparently determined by the temperature. So invariably is this the case that when the number of chirps per minute is known the temperature with certainty can be estimated. At a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit the rate is 80 per minute, and at 70 degrees it is 120 per minute. This gives a change of four chirps per minute for each change of one degree.

Very Pretty Needlecase.

A pretty and useful needlecase is made of a strip of ooze leather, six inches long by 3½, lined with velvet or chamois skin pockets, which can be lettered with etching silk. The leaves for the needles are of white flannel, buttonhole with delicately colored silk, and the case closes with ribbons of an appropriate color.

THE TRUTHFUL HUSBAND.

He Wouldn't Stoop to Lie About a Measly Letter.

"George," said Mrs. Wellwool, "I am going to ask you something, and I want you to cross your heart and tell me the truth."

"My darling," he cried, catching her in his arms, "you know I never tell you anything but the truth. Why will you go on mistrusting me?"

"Forgive me, dearest," the beautiful woman said, "if I have pained you. I know you always tell me the truth. You are the dearest old fellow in the world. I'm sorry for what I said, and you needn't cross your heart if you don't want to. I'll believe you without that."

After he had kissed her, she continued: "You know that letter to mother which I gave you last week—the one inviting her to come here and visit us?"

"Yes," he replied, gazing steadily into her eyes.

"Well, she never received it. I thought it was queer she didn't answer, and so I wrote again, and her reply came to day. George, did you mail that letter?"

"Yes, darling, cross my heart."

"There," she exclaimed, throwing her arms around his neck, and standing on tiptoe to kiss him, "I knew you did! I believe you when you look at me that way and say yes. I suppose it was lost in the mails, some way. You have made me so happy, dear. You don't know how miserable I have been ever since the horrible thought that you might do such a thing first occurred to me."

"No," George Wellwool said to himself when he was alone, "there's no use making it necessary to lie about a thing like that, when one can neglect to put on a stamp and still be able to tell the truth."—Cleveland Leader.

He Needed a Chaperone.

Just before a recent dinner given in honor of some magnate, a young swell, whose chief claim to distinction seemed to be the height of his collar and an eyeglass, addressing a stranger, said:

"Hoastly nuisance, isn't it? Spoke to that fellah over there—took him for a gentleman—and found he had a ribbon on his coat; some blooming head waiter, I suppose."

"Oh, no," replied the other; "that's Blank, the guest of the evening."

"Dash it all, now, is it?" said the astonished swell. "Look here, old fellow, as you know everybody, would you mind sitting next me at dinner and telling me who everyone is?"

"Should like to very much," replied the other man, "but you see I cannot. I'm the blooming head waiter!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

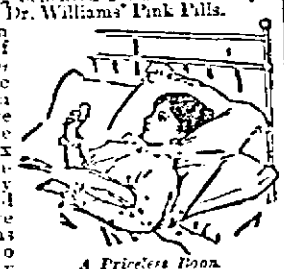
A CHEERFUL WOMAN.

From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.

Every woman cannot be beautiful, but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and dependent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties, but too feeble to be up and about. To-day she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



A Priceless Boon.

"Early in the summer of 1897 I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.

"Our daughter Anna, twelve years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best medicine we ever had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves.

When a girl goes away to a larger town on an extended visit there is no great surprise when she returns with a change of color in her hair.—Atchison Globe.

When you don't know, be brave enough to say so. Besides, it is a good plan; "I don't know" will save you many a useless argument.—Atchison Globe.

Syrup of Figs

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Bad Pay and Hard Work.

The bad pay and hard work of trained nurses has often been made the subject of benevolent remonstrance by eminent medical men and non-professional philanthropists. It is well for an invalid, before he gets so bad as to need a nurse or doctor, to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters if he has chills and fever, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia and nervousness. Use it regularly.

And He Gets It.

Ted—What kind of a fellow is it that buys green goods?

Ned—He must be a man who wants money bad.—N. Y. Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There never was a day that did not bring its own opportunity for doing good, that never could have been done before, and never can be again.—W. H. Burleigh.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Eckert, Van Sicklen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28, '94.

We often wonder what some women would do if they couldn't talk.—Washington Democrat.

DR. AYER'S

is the name to remember when buying Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been curing people right along for nearly 50 years. That's why it is acknowledged to be the sovereign Sarsaparilla. It is the original and the standard. The record of the remedy is without a rival,—a record that is written in the blood of thousands, purified by its healing power.

"I cured a lady who was suffering from blood poisoning and must have contracted the disease from her; for I had four large sores, or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. At last I purchased six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the six bottles had been taken, the ulcers were healed, the skin sound and natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind."—Mrs. A. P. Taylor, Englevale, N. Dak.

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"BIG FOUR ROUTE"

THE GREAT THROUGH CAR LINE TO

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK, & BOSTON

THE BEST ROUTE BETWEEN

Cincinnati and Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit

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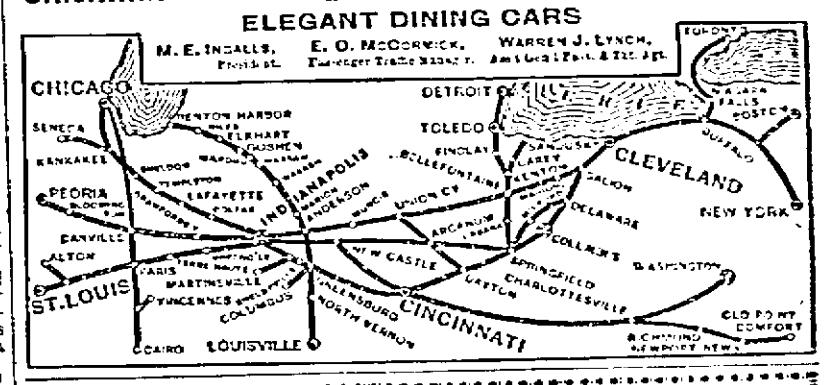
M. E. INGALLS, President. E. O. MCCORMICK, Passenger Traffic Manager. WARREN J. LYNCH, Asst. Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY," IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

RHEUMATISM

Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The only reliable remedy. Sent prepaid FREE on receipt of this publication. THE DR. WHITEHALL MEDICINE CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FREE! WANTED: All persons to know of a homestead in the Great Northwest. Free Lands and Settlements now forming along the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota. Clean lands, good soil, pure water, clear streams, best of climates, a beautiful country, good markets. The King of all countries for the Dairy, Poultry and Diversified Farming. Maps and Circulars free. Address HON. J. W. LEE CLARKE, Land Commissioner, 993 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has cured my ba health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure Tobacco Habit.

WINCHESTER GUN CATALOGUE FREE

SEND YOUR NAME ON A POSTAL CARD AND WE WILL SEND YOU OUR 136 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

120 WINCHESTER AVE., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ROYAL LION'S VULCERINE SALVE

is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Immediately relieves pain and inflammation. Cures permanently. Best salve for Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. Buy a trial size, large size, 25c. Book free. J. P. ALTEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

SALESMEN WANTED We want two trustworthy good men in every county in the Northwest to collect Mercantile Accounts, etc. THREE PLANS, PAY WEEKLY. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

GIVEN AWAY A Well Made AMERICAN WATCH, and a lot of other valuable articles to any lady sending Two Cents in postage stamps for postage. Address: THE WORKING WOMAN, SAN FRANCISCO. The magazine is the size of Harper's and is superbly illustrated.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

To Alaska Gold Fields

by the EMPIRE LINE S.S. Co. Sailings from Tacoma, Seattle, Port Townsend, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Astoria, Coos Bay, Eureka, San Francisco, Honolulu, Nanaimo, Comox, Port Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea, Skagway, Cordova, Valdez, Nome, Dawson, Circle City, Rampart City, Tanana, Fairbanks, Bonanza, Eldorado, Forty Mile, Sixty Mile, Rampart, Hot Springs, Ft. Yukon, Nulato, Kotzebue Sound, Kuskokwim, Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, Yakutat, Prince William Sound, Copper River, Cape Nome, Kiyak, Unalaska, Unalakleet, Michaelski, Golovin Bay, Grantley Harbor, Port Clarence, Teller, Bluff, Ophir, Iditarod, Sunrise City, Kougarok, Solomon, Dutch Harbor, Karluk, Ugashik, Nushagak, Togiak, Goodnews Bay, Kotlik, Hamilton, Vancouver, Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma

Bring or Send Your Job Printing to this office and it will be promptly executed in a satisfactory manner.

NOTICE OF TAX SALE

Notice is hereby given that on the third Tuesday of May next, being the 7th day of May, 1888, and the next succeeding days, at the office of County Treasurer, in the Court House in Rhinelander, said County of Oneida, so much of each tract of land described in the annexed list and be necessary thereof for sell be sold by me at public auction, for the payment of taxes, interest and charges thereon, as provided by law, at the County Treasurer, Oneida County.

Statement referred to in the foregoing notice and accompanies notice:

Sec.	T.	R.	Des.	Sec.	T.	R.	Des.	Sec.	T.	R.	Des.	Sec.	T.	R.	Des.
1	35	8	NE NE	5	35	8	NE SW	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	NW NE	5	35	8	NE SE	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	SW NE	5	35	8	NW SE	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	SE NE	5	35	8	SW SE	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	NE NW	5	35	8	SE SE	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	NW NW	5	35	8	NE SW	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	SW NW	5	35	8	NW SW	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	SE NW	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	NE SW	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	NW SW	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	NE SE	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	NE SE	5	35	8	NW SE	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	NW SE	5	35	8	SW SE	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	SW SE	5	35	8	SE SE	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	SE SE	5	35	8	NE SW	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	NE NE	5	35	8	NW SW	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	NW NE	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	SW NE	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	SE NE	5	35	8	NE SE	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	NE NW	5	35	8	NW SE	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	NW NW	5	35	8	SW SE	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	SW NW	5	35	8	SE SE	5	35	8	SE SW	5	35	8	SW SE
1	35	8	SE NW	5	35	8	NE SW	5	35	8	SW SW	5	35	8	SE SE
1	35	8	NE SW	5	35	8	NW

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

"I am for this war. It is the only war in the history of the world that is unselfish, absolutely noble and for the benefit of the downtrodden, the starved and the people of another race. It is natural for a man to defend himself—the birds do that. But nothing is nobler than to defend the weak when they are right."—Bob Ingersol.

Hon. S. S. Miller, of Rhinelander, will be the candidate from this Assembly District before the next republican congressional convention, and there is no doubt but that he will have the support of the district. His manly action in retiring from the field in the race for judicial honors in the 10th judicial district has made him a host of friends even in Hon. Alex. Stewart's own home. He is a man of ability and able to uphold the dignity of his office of representing the largest district in the state of Wisconsin.—Ex.

A Wide Awake Concern.

It is all right to encourage new enterprises to come to our city, but in doing so we should not forget to speak a word of just and deserved commendation of those we already have, which have assisted so materially to build up the town. Among the last named class of business concerns none has better deserved the good will of the community than The Brown-Robbins Lumber Company. This company, with its two saw mills and its logging railroad, has been a very important factor in the business history of Rhinelander.

A visit to their saw mill will demonstrate to the most casual observer that this company is right up to the times in the business of manufacturing lumber. Since the mill closed down last fall extensive improvements have been made, including a gang saw, the addition of two boilers, new platforms, transfer machinery, besides a general over-hauling of the entire plant. These improvements have doubled the capacity of the mill, so that it is now capable of manufacturing from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty thousand feet of lumber a day. What seems remarkable is that, with all the additions and changes in the mill, it has run almost without a stop from the time it started on the season's cut. The entire charge of the repairs has been in the hands of Howard Robbins, and the successful working of the mill at the very start speaks very highly of his mechanical skill.

The mill is now engaged in sawing between five and six million feet of logs for our well known and popular lumber dealer, J. D. Day, who was formerly connected with the firms of Day & Daniels and Day, Daniels & Pierce, but who is now doing business on his own account.

Notes From Hazelhurst.

Hurrah for Dewey!

Mr. Jas. S. Timlin was in Wausau Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Dan Sullivan came home from Tomahawk Tuesday.

S. W. Ray is in town doing some kalsomining.

Mr. James Alford is living on his homestead two miles west of here.

Mr. Bernard Moe, of the Rhinelander Tailoring Co., was in town this week.

Mr. Joe Timlin and Miss Tillie Hank attended the dance at Minocqua Saturday night.

Rev. Dr. Kohlstadt, of Evanston, Ind., took charge of this circuit and preached his first sermon here Sunday night.

J. R. Binder was in town Tuesday night. He had a new pair of pants which he swore he had had for eight years waiting for them to come in style. They were skin tight.

Quite a number have expressed themselves as going to the Club Dance at Arbor Vitae next Saturday night. We will predict in advance a good time for all.

Messrs. J. H. Biever, Frank Retell and John Vanderstine rowed to Tomahawk Lake Station, Sunday afternoon. The boys reported a good time.

Rates Always the Lowest.

Provided through rates via the Soo-Pacific Line cannot be obtained from your local agent, purchase local ticket to nearest Soo Line station and repurchase. Baggage rechecked by Soo Line agent, causing no inconvenience. Flat selling rate St. Paul and Minneapolis to SEATTLE, TACOMA, VANCOUVER and VICTORIA, $10.00; PORTLAND and SAN FRANCISCO, $15.00.

W. R. CALLAWAY,
Gen'l Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.
21-m5-12

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of El. Rogers & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. El. Rogers will continue the business of the late firm, pay all debts owing by the firm, and collect all sums due the firm.

Dated at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, this 20th day of April, 1898.

ED. ROGERS,
G. W. MARKS.

Half Rates to Inter-Scholastic Athletic Meet to be Held at Madison May 27 and 28.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip, limited to May 30. For dates of sale, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 21-m12-19

Half Rates to G. A. R. Encampment at Appleton.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip, May 24 and 25, limited to May 28. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. m19

Thos. Taber, of Madison, was in this city Monday.

John L. Voelker, of Marshfield, was here Tuesday.

Benj. Sweet, of Milwaukee, is in Rhinelander this week.

Dr. H. C. O'Connor visited Rhinelander friends over Sunday.

Jule Tiepner, of Antigo, transacted business in this city Wednesday.

A. A. Brooks, of Eau Claire, registered at the Rapids House Monday.

A. P. Clark, of Stevens Point, called on his friends in Rhinelander Monday.

Mrs. G. C. Pingry leaves tonight for Owatonna, Minn., to visit her father.

A. Kincaid has sold his dairy business to Lewis Larson, who now has charge.

Miss Nettie Wheelan is entertaining her friend Miss Nellie Nash, of Grand Rapids this week.

Gus. G. Heinemann, of the firm of Heinemann Bros., of Wausau, was a Rhinelander visitor Monday.

Geo. Mason, of Madison, arrived in this city Saturday and spent a portion of this week with friends.

Mrs. B. R. Lewis entertained a company of ladies Saturday afternoon, honor of Mr. Lewis' mother.

Rev. G. H. Kemp is at Fifield in attendance at the North-Eastern Congregational Convention which is in session there.

Miss Abbie Smith opened her kindergarten in the Congregational church parlors Monday morning. There is a good attendance.

Rev. Robert S. Ingraham has an article on "The Transfer of Ministers" in the current number of the Wisconsin Christian Advocate.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs Martin Blevins died last Friday of measles. Funeral services were held over the remains at the M. E. church Sunday, Rev. Ingraham officiating.

S. N. Bridge, of the piano firm of Bridge & Son, Oshkosh, was in Rhinelander Tuesday on business. A Victor piano, manufactured by the above firm, was recently sold to Miss Edith Kelley.

Rev. J. E. Farmer, presiding elder of the Appleton District of the Wisconsin Conference, will hold the third Quarterly Conference next Saturday evening; and preach morning and evening on the Lord's Day.

Court Juanita of the I. O. F. held an open session Tuesday evening in their lodge rooms in the Cover block. A goodly number were in attendance. Cards, music and war talk occupied the time which was most pleasantly spent. An abundance of appetizing refreshments were served.

The publication of County Treasurer Woodcock's little story, which has held such a prominent position in the NEW NORTH for the past five weeks, will end with this issue. Although the story may not be interesting reading to everyone there are many who would rather see it than the best piece of fiction.

New Ads. This Week.

Irvin Gray
Spafford & Cole
C. C. Bronson & Co.
Lewis Hardware Co.
Cash Department Store
C. M. & W. W. Fenelon
Rochester Shoe Company.

Wisconsin State Semi-Centennial.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION:

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

The middle of the present year marks the end of the first century of Wisconsin's existence as a state. On June 7, 1848, the first administrative officers after the admission of the state into the Union took their oath of office. A desire to commemorate in some manner the semi-centennial of this event has been generally manifested by the people of the state, and that desire has been recognized by the Legislature.

It is eminently appropriate that the day be celebrated in an especial manner at the capital of the state, and observed as local interest may suggest in the various counties. It should be a time of pleasant reminiscence and inspiring anticipation. Wisconsin's history covers the most eventful period in the life of the nation, and is a record in which every citizen of the state may take pride. A proper celebration of this fiftieth anniversary will have the effect of reviving interest in the men and events that have distinguished our commonwealth, and of stimulating that spirit of state pride which finds its truest expression in a lofty patriotism. By an act of the Legislature, the Governor is directed to extend an invitation to be the guests of the state at Madison on June 7, to the governors and their respective staffs of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa. Each of these states has had, at some time in its history, a territorial connection with Wisconsin. In accordance, therefore, with the authority vested in me by the Legislature, I, Edward Scofield, Governor of the state of Wisconsin, do hereby designate and set apart, the seventh day of June, of the year 1898, as a legal holiday in which to celebrate throughout the state, and more especially at the state capital, the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. I recommend that the ordinary employments of the people be suspended for that day and that the day be given up to such appropriate observances as opportunities will suggest.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed. Done at the capitol in the city of Madison, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1898.

SEAL.

EDWARD SCOFIELD.

By the Governor.
HENRY CASSON,
Secretary of State.

Wisconsin's Semi-Centennial.

Time will work wonders. Half a century of push, progress and advance has developed the crude, wild territory of Wisconsin into the proud Badger state of today. Fortunate in its possessions of rich mineral resources, splendid timber lands and fertile soil, with the aid of the mighty hand of civilization large cities have sprung up, immense manufacturing plants have been erected, and fine farms developed. To properly celebrate this progress, Milwaukee is making great preparations for the Carnival to be held next summer.

A very important factor in the upbuilding of Wisconsin is a railroad system known as the Wisconsin Central Lines, which traverse the state from the southern boundry, north to Lake Superior, and west to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Running through the rich mineral belt and forests of northern Wisconsin; iron ore deposits, beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with plenty of hardwood, as well as pine, offer extraordinary inducements for the location of factories and manufacturing plants. Low freight rates, unexcelled facilities for reaching the market, and quick transit of shipments, make the offer very attractive. Manufacturers and others interested can obtain detailed information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

A word to the poor man, or of moderate means. Farming lands in Northern Wisconsin are of the best and can be obtained cheaply and at reasonable terms. Any man of thrift by industry can build a home for himself and family, and make a fine living on one of these farms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps on request, by Frederick Abbott, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Manager,
BURTON JOHNSON, G. F. A.
JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house. J. L. MOORE, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU,
April 16, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on May 21, 1898, viz: Nils Lundborg, who made H. E. No. 6761 for the NW fr¼ of Sec. 30, Tp. 36, N. of R. 9 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew Anderson, John L. Wolf, Andrew Larson and Anton Carlson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WELCH, Register.
61-m21-m26

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, FOR ONEIDA COUNTY. } In Probate

Notice is hereby given that, at a general term of the County Court, to be held in and for said County, at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, in said County, on the first Tuesday (being the 7th day) of June, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, the following matter will be heard and considered:—

The application of Anderson W. Brown, Webster E. Brown, Edward O. Brown, Walter D. Brown and Paul Browne, to admit to probate the last will and testament of Edward Dexter Brown, late of the City of Rhinelander, in said County, deceased, and for letters testamentary upon said will, to said petitioners.

Dated May 11, 1898.

By the Court.
J. M. HARRIGAN,
County Judge.
41-m12-j2

Foreclosure Sale.

In Circuit Court, Oneida County.

LOUIS DANNER and MATILDA DANNER, Plaintiffs,
vs.
HERMAN MOENKE and FREDERIKA MOENKE, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered in the above entitled action, on the 21st day of April, 1897, in the circuit court aforesaid, decreeing the sale of the mortgaged premises, described in said judgment, I shall offer for sale and sell, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Rhinelander, in said County of Oneida, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of June, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: Lot number three (3), in block number eight (8) of the First Addition to the Village of Rhinelander, in said County of Oneida, Wisconsin, for the purpose of satisfying the amount due on said judgment, with costs of sale.

Dated April 25, 1898.

W. T. STEVENS,
Sheriff of Oneida Co.
MILLER & MCCORMICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
71a-28-59

Contest Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
WAUSAU, WIS., MAY 5, 1898.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John Snow, contestant, against homestead entry No. 7214, made November 5, 1895, for SW¼ NW¼, Section 19, Township 38 N., Range 10 E., by James D. Cook, contestee, in which it is alleged that said James D. Cook has wholly abandoned said tract, and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry, and next prior to April 20, 1898; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 5, 1898, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 17, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office, in Wausau, Wis.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed May 4, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

EDGAR T. WELCH, Register.
61-m12j16 HENRY G. MCCROSSEN, Receiver.

JOHN ROSS,
Practical Horseshoer
AND
GENER'L BLACKSMITH

Shoeing horses that interfere or have weak or deformed feet a specialty. A share of your patronage solicited. Shops on King street, opposite Rapids Barn.

I have also opened up my wagon and buggy repair shop where all work in that line will be done neatly at very reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work left in my care.

For Sale.

Hemlock and Tamarack lumber, dressed or rough.

STEVENS LUMB'R CO.

Notice.

IN COUNTY COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the Estate of Wm. H. Brown, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a general term of the County Court for Oneida County, to be held at the Court House on the first Tuesday in June, being the 7th day thereof, at the opening of court on that day the following matter will be heard:

The application of the executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased, to have their final account audited and allowed, and to be discharged from their trust as executors.

Dated this 25th day of April, A. D. 1898.

F. S. BOERNER,
F. A. BROWN,
Executors.
81a28-m11

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

CURTIS BROTHERS & COMPANY, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN J. KENNEDY and FLORA M. KENNEDY, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action and duly entered on the 12th day of April, 1897, ordering and decreeing the sale of the mortgaged premises, described in said judgment, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the City of Rhinelander, in said county of Oneida, on the 20th day of June, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, all of the following described real estate, to wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter and the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section One (1); the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section Two (2); the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter, the south-west quarter of the south-west

CLARK & LENNON--Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTH BOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 3.50 a. m
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:35 p. m

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ..... 11:22 p. m
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 11:14 a. m

H. C. BRAEGER, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited ..... 1:50 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 1.25 p. m. Dex. Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited ..... 2:10 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 6.55a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1895. Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

A. E. HODSON.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, F. & A. M. Stoltzman Block.
Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
A. L. DUNN, Sec. H. C. BRAEGER, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M. Stoltzman Block.
Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. B. LASELLE, H. P.

I. O. F.
Court Juanita, 1975.
Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
ALEX. DINGLE, C. R. S. R. STONE, R. S.

Gray's "ad" will interest you this week.

H. L. Coble, of Sleepy Eye, was in the city Monday.

Sale of wash dress goods at Gray's next Thursday.

O. F. Wissler, of Minneapolis, was in the city Tuesday.

How about that new wash dress. See Gray's "ad."

Jesse Sipes and son, of Hazelhurst, were in town last Saturday.

Ray Oldfield, of North Crandon, was a Rhinelander caller last Friday.

E. A. Whitney, of Gladstone, Mich., was a Rhinelander caller Monday.

James M. Harrigan spent a portion of last week in Chicago on legal business.

WANTED—24 violin, bass viol and cornet player for orchestra. Inquire at this office.

G. W. Werner, of New London, was in town Tuesday selling groceries to our merchants.

Never mind the war. You have got to have cool dresses. Buy them at Gray's sale next Thursday.

Chas. Inman, bookkeeper for Langley & Alderson, was over from Woodboro to attend services Sunday.

Call on Beers & Mallison for anything you may want in late style of millinery. A fine and select stock of goods is carried, and you are invited to call and look it over.

Mrs. Frank Schilling and children were down from Minocqua last week for a short visit with friends. Mr. Schilling came down and spent Sunday. Mrs. Schilling returned today.

P. A. Mohr returned the first of the week from a trip in the interest of W. S. Clifford, the tailor. He visited Tomahawk, Harshaw and Woodruff and reports good sales.

Among those from here who took advantage of the low rate to Milwaukee Saturday were Jacob Klumb, C. C. Bronson, O. J. Seeley, W. D. Harrigan, Bert Goodrich, Frank Budge and Nels Evenson.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Johnson left for Milwaukee Saturday night for a brief visit. Upon their return they stopped off at Appleton, making the balance of the trip from there with horse and carriage.

A fishing party made up of Messrs. A. S. Pierce and his friend W. H. Walt, of Tonawanda, N. Y., C. D. Packard and T. B. McIndoe, spent a few days of last week at Prairie River after trout.

Mrs. A. J. Wilcox and daughter Grace, of Green Bay, arrived in this city Saturday morning, and spent a portion of this week here with friends. They were enroute for their new home at Ashland, where Mr. Wilcox has a good position as superintendent of a large mill.

R. E. Rosenberger, of Lac du Flambeau, while waiting at the Fuller House for an early train Monday morning, was overcome by faintness and in endeavoring to reach a water faucet struck his foot against the stove and fell, cutting a severe gash in his face.

As will be noted by an advertisement in another column this city numbers among its mercantile establishments an exclusive shoe store which opened in the Sweet building on Davenport street Tuesday. The store is conducted by the Rochester Shoe Co., which owns and operates several similar establishments in this state. A full line of late style footwear will be carried at the store in this city.

A good audience greeted the May Carnival Friday night. The entertainment was participated in by a large number and all the parts were well taken. The little people did themselves proud, going through the dance maneuvers without making a misstep. The tableaux were well arranged and very pleasing. Master Charley Chatterton and little Ethel Kemp were repeatedly encored and appeared before the curtain several times to satisfy the audience.

If you want to Save Money on

Wall Paper

Call and Examine Stock at

THE PALACE DRUG STORE

J. B. Farr, of Phillips, was a visitor to this city Friday.

Charley Hammon, who looks after the mills at Harshaw, transacted business in this city Monday.

Paints of every description, oils white lead, varnishes, enamels, brushes, etc., at low prices at Jewell's.

Here is an opportunity. Buy a thin dress at Gray's sale and have it made up now. It's going to be warm sometime.

W. S. Barwell, of Wausau, was a pleasant caller at this office Tuesday. Mr. Barwell represents the Russell Glove Co. of Berlin, Wis.

An Epworth League social will be given at the Pastor's rooms in the old Hospital building, Friday evening, May 13. Everyone is invited.

Invitations have been issued for a social to be given by the Knights of the Maccabees next Wednesday evening, May 15, at their hall on Stevens street.

Mrs. Wm. Jackson returned to her home in East Saginaw, Mich., yesterday, after spending the past three months with her daughter, Mrs. C. Bellile.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. J. Jewell, who has been confined to his bed nearly all the spring, is sufficiently recovered to be able to sit up a portion of the time. His friends are encouraged, and have hopes of his complete recovery.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. GRESHAM, Gaars Mills, La. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

The local members of Wm. F. Cody's Rough Riders expect to be called into service not later than the first of the coming week to mobilize at Milwaukee or some southern point. Anyone wishing to enter the ranks will apply without delay at Hose House No. 1 and have name entered on the Roll. As soon as this Troop can be put on a war footing they will be sent to the front and those joining may expect to go into active service at once.

Unless rain sets in soon the mills here will be somewhat shy of logs, the small streams failing into the Wisconsin being lonely [illegible] of water. The Clayton mill is not running this week owing to the delay in getting logs here. 3,000,000 of the Woodruff & Maguire Co.'s logs are at present in Bass Lake. They will be sawed at the Clayton mill as soon as they arrive.

Mrs. J. H. Chandler returned to Owatonna, Minn., Monday night after a visit of several days with friends here.

Mark Shafer is dealing out groceries for Dean & Co. this week, while John Miller is nursing a case of measles.

Quite a merry party treated several of our citizens to a serenade Monday night. It is said they rendered some very fine selections, and also some which were not so fine. We don't know whether it was a postponed celebration of Dewey's victory, but we do know that each one of the party chipped in and they all played the same old tune. Hurrah for Cuba.

Editor Messer, of the Phillips Bee, was in Rhinelander Friday, and this office acknowledges a pleasant call. Mr. Messer is a good newspaper man and a pleasing acquaintance, and The Bee is among the best of the country papers in Northern Wisconsin. He was here looking after the chances of Price county's candidate for Member of Assembly.

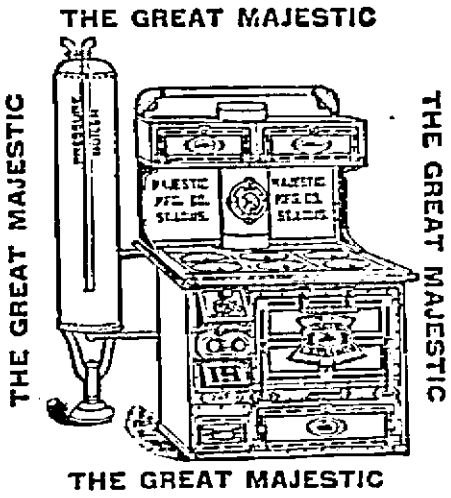
John McDonald, who has been watching the mill at Stella for the past year, was examined as to his sanity by Drs. Stone and McIndoe, Tuesday morning, and pronounced insane. Judge Harrigan ordered that he be committed to the Northern Hospital at Oshkosh, and Sheriff Stevens took him to the hospital Tuesday noon. Mr. McDonald has been in this country for some time, coming here from Canada. He is thirty-three years old.

The news reached this city last Thursday that Hon. Thos. Lynch, a prominent citizen of Antigo, who represented the Ninth District in congress two terms, had died very suddenly at Pelican Lake. He, with his son and daughter, and F. J. Finnegan, his brother-in-law, were at the lake, where Mr. Lynch had a summer home in course of construction. He had been helping a little about the premises, and came to the house complaining of not feeling well, and expired before medical assistance could be obtained. He leaves a wife, a son and two daughters.

Bicycle riders who would have the chains of their bikes work smoothly and noiselessly will do well to invest ten cents in a stick of chain lubricant made by Jake Klumb at the "Soo" planing mill office. It is a little better [illegible] anything you can buy else [illegible] grease to stain [illegible] and will not [illegible] also found consider able fault with the lubricant you buy of the bicycle houses and about a year ago started in to make something more to his liking and after some practical idea of his own, and at the present time has the art down fine. It's good stuff.

We extend you a cordial invitation to witness the working of

THE GREAT MAJESTIC



THE GREAT MAJESTIC

STEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON RANGE

at our store. We will show you how to bake biscuit brown top and bottom in three minutes; how to cook with one-half the fuel you are now using, and show you an article that, if properly used, will last a lifetime.

Hot Biscuit and Coffee Served Every Day From May 9 to May 14.

Lewis Hardware Company.

Gypsine, 40c pkg.

... PAINTS ...

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels, Etc.

Any Color Mixed From a Card of Charge [illegible]

JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.

Mrs. R. V. Day is in Minneapolis this week.

Miss Harriet Pier arrived in the city Tuesday noon.

John Johnson, of Oshkosh, was in Rhinelander Monday.

Miss Maggie Keenan left for Butternut Tuesday for a visit with friends.

Rev. H. C. Todd, of Eagle River, visited his friends in this city Tuesday.

Mrs. W. E. Brown left on the early train Wednesday morning for Minneapolis.

Show cases, mirrors, shelving, awning, lamps, etc., for sale. Inquire at this office. a21-tf.

R. D. LaMont, with Bradner, Smith & Co., of Chicago, was in the city Tuesday, interviewing the printers and others needing stationery.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education held Monday evening, all the teachers in the city schools were tendered their positions another year.

Between five and six hundred incandescent electric lights have been placed in position by the Rhinelander Lighting Company within the past four months.

Material for the new flag pole to be raised near the Central Hose House has been located. Two poles which when joined will make a staff one hundred and fifty feet high have been cut and are now on their way here. They will be joined and ironed at the machine shop. The pole when in position will be the highest in the state. It will be ten feet higher than the big Milwaukee flag staff.

Manager Stoltzman informs us that he has booked Fisk & Webster's "A Breezy Time" for Friday evening, June 10, on which date the company will present the roaring comedy to a Rhinelander audience. The play is a lively one from start to finish and embraces a number of features especially taking, among them being the Lawn Tennis Quartette, the clever comedians J. G. McDowell and Reuben Mansfield, the talented soubrette, Jessie Bertman, Dick Ferguson, the trick dancer, and a number of other meritorious actors.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame backs, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On May 17, June 7 and 21, the North-Western Line will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway. 11-a23-jl.

Episcopal Visitation.

Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac, will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation at St. Augustine's Mission Friday evening, May 13. Service will begin at 7:30. The Bishop will also preach. On Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Jenner, of Berlin, will officiate in a service for the Baptism of adults.

Star Lake Notes.

The planing mill has shut down for repairs.

The saw mill started Tuesday morning.

Mr. Geo. Roller returned from Tomahawk Monday.

N. Williams was up from Hazelhurst over Sunday.

Miss Alma Quint entertained the young ladies at tea Friday.

Lawson Ostrander caught a ten pound muskallonge Monday, to say nothing of a nice bass.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Emmett and family left for Merrill Monday. They will reside there permanently.

The young men are thinking of petitioning the Company for a day off of a week in which to repair their bicycles for a few days in advance. On every street corner can be seen a man with a disabled wheel which he is trying vainly to repair. We all think they should have a week vacation every month.

On Sunday morning between the hours of ten and eleven could be seen the spring beauties of Star Lake on a hill side waiting for the "ship that never returned." They didn't care about the ship but about the man with a camera on board. Finally after a few short (?) hours they wended their way homeward, each saying "he cometh not, he cometh not."

On Saturday morning, while uncoupling a car, Gus Gunderson, a brakeman on one of the logging trains, caught his foot, and as no one saw him he was thrown to the ground and the cars passed over him, killing him and dragging him thirteen feet. He was a married man having a wife and four small children. The funeral was held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the school house, the Norwegian minister conducting the services. The funeral was attended by nearly all the residents here. He was interred in the cemetery here.

STAR LAKE BROWNIE.

New Shoe Store

Prices The Lowest!

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE

Shoe Store in Town

Largest Assortment to Choose from. Latest Styles and Colors to Suit and Please All.

Rochester Shoe Store, 310 Davenport Street.

Saying Nothing and Sawing Wood!

That's the way we do business. Our prices talk. The cost of an article is of little importance—the worth of it is the vital question. We aim to be the best in quality, not the lowest in price.

They Fit! That's what sells our goods

Rhinelander Tailoring Co.

NO WAR PRICES HERE

We can suit you, both as to quality and prices in lumbermen's supplies, stoves, ranges, farm machinery and tools, hardware of all kinds, crockery, buggies, wagons, refrigerators, and in fact, everything in this line.

If you doubt it Come and See.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Leave Orders for Cut Flowers

At **Ashton's.**

Did you know that we sell Candy.....

We have just received a stock of the Finest Candy manufactured.
"Alle Go" Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Henriettas,
Chocolate Ting-a-ling, Box Cand,
Finest in the city, 25c half lb.

We also sell Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pencils, Pens and all kinds of school supplies. Scale Books, Cards, Lumber Leads, etc. Typewriters Supplies. Finest line of Cigars, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco in the city.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

PAUL BROWNE

INSURANCE,

Over 200 of the finest residence lots in the city and many of the best business sites for sale. Time given purchasers who intend building.

Real Estate, Abstracts, Loans. . .

Only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands

Money advanced on improved real estate at 40 per cent. of its value on from 1 to 5 years time. 8 to 10 per cent.

For Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging call on WILLIAM CLARK, THE PAINT MAN, King Street.

| Part of Mill lot D of the original plat of the village of Rhinelander, beginning at the east 199 ft of a lot in E. E. Stevens and wife May 27, 1891, described as follows: Commencing at the center of Sec. 25, Tp 37 N., Range 9 East, and running North 9 rods thence East, 10 rods thence South 9 rods to the place of beginning. Commencing at a point in the center of the County road where the North line of Sec. 25, Tp 37 N., Range 9 East, run 10 rods to the place of beginning. Commencing 20 rods East of the SW section corner of Sec. 25, Tp 37 N., Range 9 East, run East 10 rods thence North 9 rods to the County road, thence East crosses the County road, thence running West on the North line of Lot 2, 12 chains and 4 links, thence East 8 chains, thence South 2 chains, thence East 8 chains and 27 links to the center of the County road, thence along the center of the County road to the place of beginning. | Part of lot 2, lib 2, commencing at S W corner of lot 2, thence northeasterly along the center of the County road 19 rods, thence East 10 rods, thence south 9 rods to the place of beginning. | All that part of lot 1, lib 2, lying on the westerly side of said lot 1 and on the N side of the N corner of said lot, thence northeasterly to a point 20 ft W of the NE corner of said lot, thence E to the center of the County road, thence southerly along the center of said lot, thence W to the place of beginning. | W 20 ft of E 60 ft of lot 11, block 2. | W ½ of N ½ of lot 1 | W ½ of lot 1 | E ½ of lot 1 | 1 and 2 | 1 and 2 | 1 and 2

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

THE Fall River Loom Fixers' association has decided that they hold in good standing all members of military companies and others who may be called to duty until they return, and if it be the lot of any of them to die in the service of their country their wives, mothers or nearest kin can draw the funeral benefits.

NEARLY one-half of the wheat imported by Spain during 1891-1896 came from Russia. The average value per annum of the imports from that country amounted to $4,314,333, or 47.10 per cent of the total. After Russia the most important sources of supply were Turkey, Roumania, the United States, France and Argentina.

THE leaf tobacco imported into Spain comes chiefly from the Philippine islands, Cuba and the United States. Of the imports during 1891-1895 the Philippines alone supplied 58.29 per cent. Cuba furnished 23.74 per cent, and the United States 21.98 per cent. Imports were also received from Puerto Rico and the Canary islands.

IT is said that telephones are to be placed in the wards of one of the Paris hospitals, within reach of the bed-ridden patients, so as to enable them to communicate with their friends outside. There will also be an arrangement whereby the telephones may be switched on to a wire connected with a concert hall, so that the performance may be enjoyed by the invalids.

KAISER WILHELM carries with him a small but serviceable revolver, either in his pocket or in his belt when in uniform. The threats of the anarchists have caused him to have recourse to this measure of security. His majesty is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon, and the chasseur who accompanies him everywhere has had orders to inspect it every morning in order to make sure that it is in working order.

GERMAN law holds a man to his bargain when he has agreed to give up his name. A young count, Fink von Finkenstein, in order to marry a girl of whom his family disapproved, consented to change his name and petitioned the emperor to be allowed to call himself Stein instead. After obtaining permission however, he kept on using his former name and has just been fined "for illegal use of a title of nobility."

THE statement of the exports and imports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during the month of March last the exports of domestic merchandise amounted to $119,914,604, an increase of nearly $25,000,000 as compared with March, 1897. The imports of merchandise during the month were $61,567,407, of which nearly $27,000,000 was free of duty. The loss in imports of merchandise was about $15,000,000.

HUGO GENTHE, the English traveler, who recently visited the grave of Dr. Livingstone, under the old Mpundu tree, in Africa, found that an ornamental fence had been erected around the tree. When Mr. Genthe asked the native who had done it he was told that "a white man and his donna," who had come from the northwest of the Lunpula, had caused the fence to be made. Mr. Genthe's discovery has excited great interest among the European community at Zomba and Blantyre.

IN the year ending December, 1897, there were 19,504 immigrants who declared their intention of residing in Canada out of a total of 27,229 entering its ports. The arrivals this year to date give ground for the belief that apart entirely from the rush to the gold fields, from 25,000 to 50,000 bona fide settlers will be added to the agricultural population of Canada. The homestead entries made in the northwest during 1897 numbered 2,446. There was but a single Italian settler in the northwest during 1897.

A LAW has just been enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts, authorizing fire insurance companies to write policies covering "bombardment risks." The bill was put through both houses and signed within a week. There is also what is called the "exploding risk," which means the danger of the resulting from a bombardment. Having got the necessary legislation, the insurance companies are divided in opinion as to the policy of writing such insurance at all, and also to the rates that should be charged, if written.

AN examination into the character of the goods imported into Spain shows that products of agriculture occupy a position of considerable importance. The principal agricultural imports are cotton, wheat, tobacco, sugar, hides, skins, coffee, cocoa, wool and live stock. Cotton is the leading item of the entire import trade. During the five years 1891-1895 it was imported to the extent of $15,730,000 per annum. The average annual value of the wheat imported amounted to $8,214,895, while the yearly imports of tobacco, including manufactures of, were valued at $6,959,000.

SPAIN'S commercial transactions with the rest of the world amount annually to more than $300,000,000. In 1895, the latest year for which official statistics are available, the merchandise imported into Spain was valued at $161,520,516, and that exported at $155,[illegible] making a total valuation for the combined import and export trade of $317,185,275. This valuation, although exceeded in 1889, 1890 and 1891, was somewhat larger than the annual average for the ten years 1886-1895. The highest value attained during the decade was that for 1891, amounting to $376,145,999.

VICTORY WAS COMPLETE.

Commodore Dewey's Fleet Entirely Destroyed Spanish Squadron Off Manila Harbor.

ELEVEN OF THE ENEMIES' SHIPS SUNK.

Over 600 Spaniards Killed or Injured—Not an American Lost His Life and No Ships Destroyed—Detailed Account of the Most Wonderful Battle in History.

HONG KONG, May 9.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans and natives here there is only one subject of discussion, the brilliant, dashing and annihilating victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montejo in Manila bay on Sunday last.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries, and the big guns they had ashore gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, that all of their ships were destroyed, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed, with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed, not an American ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore.

This grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that American gunners, ships and guns are superior to anything in the same line afloat anywhere. Credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for, to a man, they seconded their gallant commander in every way possible, and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his.

STORY OF THE VICTORY.

Detailed Account of Dewey's Bold Dash and Its Results.

The following dispatch, containing a detailed account of the battle, was brought here by the McCulloch:

"Manila Bay, May 1.—Last night Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay and without consulting his officers decided to make a dash into the inner harbor. From his flagship, the Olympia, he signaled the commanders of the fleet to follow him, and with all lights out the squadron of sea fighters steamed into the bay with the crews at their guns. As they passed the fortifications at Corregidor the order of the vessels was as follows: Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, Boston.

"Eight o'clock had just struck when the flagship steamed silently past the frowning batteries that command the entrance to the bay and in spite of the fact that the moon was shining brightly the fleet was well up the harbor before the Spaniards on watch were aware of its approach. Corregidor lay a mile behind them when the first gun boomed its warning that the enemy was at hand.

First Shot from Spaniards.

"One heavy projectile screamed over the unfloating ships and plunged into the water far away. This was followed by a second, which dropped astern. Instantly the Raleigh, the Concord and the Boston accepted the challenge. A shell from the Concord described a long curve and apparently landed exactly inside the shore battery, which fired no more. Slowly the squadron ploughed its way toward Manila and the men, worn with long watching, were allowed to drop beside their guns for a nap on deck. So closely had the arrival of the fleet been timed that at break of day Dewey was within five miles of Manila.

"There he signaled the Spanish squadron. Admiral Montijo's flag was seen fluttering from the cruiser Reina Christina. Just ahead of it was moored the Castilla, a protected cruiser of 3,090 tons. Astern and onward in line of battle were arranged the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Quiros, Marquis del Duero and General Lezo. With the flagship, they remained under way in anticipation of the action that followed. The vessels moved down to the attack in single file at a uniform speed of eight knots, and as they passed in front of Manila three great batteries mounting powerful guns opened up at a distance of five miles. Suddenly the Concord's guns boomed out a reply. For a moment there was silence and expectation. Commodore Dewey signaled not to attack these batteries, for fear of sending his shells into the crowded city.

Mines Exploded.

"Steaming up the bay, he passed slowly in front of Cavite, where two powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. The commodore coolly glanced at his watch as he stood impassively on the bridge and called the attention of his officers to the fact that it was exactly six minutes past the o'clock. As the minutes go a smile hitched over his face, because of the fact that the Spaniards in exploding the mines had miscalculated the position of the flagship. As it was, tremendous volumes of water were hurled into the air, but there was no hesitation. Dewey evidently had no fear of the mines. He signaled the ships to steam ahead and in a moment he was within range of the guns of the batteries at Cavite. By this time the Spanish gunners had got the range and the shells began bursting close aboard.

Flagship the Target.

"The Spanish vessels also opened up with their guns and the missiles flew all about the flagship, which was evidently the mark at which they were directing their fire. Aboard the American fleet the heat was intense. The men, stripped to the waist, stood at their guns waiting for the signal to open up. All was silent aboard the Olympia except the whirr of the blowers and the steady throb of the engines. All at once a shell screamed through the air and burst directly over the deck of the flagship. Then came the signal from the boatswain's mate.

"Remember the Maine."

"'Remember the Maine!' was the defiant cry that rang out in the American ships. On the forward deck of the flagship stood Admiral Dewey, with his chief of staff, Executive Officer Boes, and Navigator Lieut. Calkins. Capt. Gridley, commander of the ship, from the conning tower awaited the order to begin the engagement. Dewey looked at the batteries, from which puffs of smoke were rising, and said grimly: 'Shoot as soon as you get ready, Gridley.'

"At 19 minutes of six the starboard deck-torch ran in the forward turret of the Olympia belched forth a welcome to the dons at a distance of 5,000 yards. The firing was taken up by the Baltimore and Boston in turn, and shell after shell from their great guns was sent hurling toward the Castilla and the Reina Christina. At first it was all guesswork. The Spaniards, knowing the exact distance, fired rapidly.

"Judging by the small amount of damage that was done by the guns from the Spanish ships and batteries, the flagship turned and steamed majestically up within 2,000 yards of the enemy's vessels. At this range even the quick-firing six-pounders were found to be effective, and a perfect storm of projectiles was poured in upon the unfortunate Spanish fleet.

Vessels Burning.

"Three vessels were set on fire and their men were forced to abandon the guns. Satisfied with the work thus far accomplished, Commodore Dewey gave the signal and the fleet steamed slowly out of the range of the batteries in order that the crews, which had been continuously at the guns for more than two hours, could go to breakfast. There was a lull in the firing, and shortly before eight o'clock the fleet steamed past the flagship, the men cheering lustily. For three hours they remained out of range of the enemy's guns, and then the signal for action fluttered at the halyards of the flagship.

Attack Renewed.

"This time the Baltimore was given the place of honor. She opened up with her guns on the Spanish ships and batteries as coolly as if at target practice. The replies were slow and irregular. The Raleigh, the Boston, the Concord and the Petrel were directed to break into the inner harbor and destroy every hostile ship in sight. The gunboat Petrel, with her light draft, was enabled to move up within 1,000 yards. With her guns going as rapidly as they could be fired, she created awful havoc among the vessels still flying the Spanish flag.

"In the meantime the Reina Christina had been burning fiercely and had been abandoned. The Cuba, which had also been deserted, lurched suddenly and sank beneath the waters of the bay.

"A few minutes later the Spanish flag on the arsenal disappeared and was replaced by a white ensign that fluttered heavily in the wind. The signal was then made to the Petrel to finish the destruction of the vessels in the inner harbor. The Don Juan de Austria, the Marquis Duero, the Isla de Cuba and the Correo were set on fire. The Manila, a large transport, and a number of launches were seized before they could be sunk and passed into the hands of the Americans.

"Dewey's orders on approaching Manila had been to capture or destroy every Spanish vessel in sight. Within six hours after the Olympia steamed past the fortifications at the entrance of the harbor the orders had been implicitly obeyed. Not a Spanish vessel remained in the hands of the enemy. The total casualties on the American fleet were six men slightly wounded, while the Spaniards report 618 missing.

Rumored Evacuation of Manila.

MADRID, May 9.—It is claimed that a message has been received here from Manila announcing that the Spanish troops have retired from Manila, taking with them all their arms, ammunition and stores.

PROMPTLY HONORED.

President Sends Cablegram to Dewey Making Him an Admiral.

Washington, May 9.—By direction of the president, Secretary Long sent the following cable dispatch to Admiral Dewey:

"Washington, May 7, Dewey, Manila: The president, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress.

"(Signed) LONG."

Dewey's Dispatches.

"Manila, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio De Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis de Duero, Correo, Velasco, Isle de Mindanao, a transport and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is unharmed, and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.

"(Signed) DEWEY."

"Cavite, May 4, 1898. Long, Secretary Navy: I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed fortifications at the bay entrance, paroling garrison. I have control of the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. The Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy; 150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

"(Signed) DEWEY."

For Relief of Dewey.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The authorities are rushing every preparation for the expedition to the Philippines, and it is hoped that 5,000 men, his supplies of coal, food and ammunition will be on the way by May 15, the date now set for departure. There are prospects that the coal will be dispatched during the early days of the week. The steamers San Mateo, Progresso and Williamette are considered the most suitable for this work.

Woodford Arrives.

Washington, May 9.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister to Spain, arrived in Washington from New York Sunday evening shortly before nine o'clock. He went almost directly to the white house, where he was given a most cordial reception by the president. He remained in conference with the president until a late hour, the entire Hispano-American situation being informally and thoroughly discussed. Gen. Woodford declined to be interviewed upon the subject.

Letters to Soldiers.

Washington, May 7.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath said that friends and relatives of soldiers in the field in addressing letters to them should mark plainly the company and regiment to which they belong, as by doing so the distribution of the mail will be facilitated. This applies to both the regular troops and the militia volunteers.

Held for Manslaughter.

Sacramento, Cal., May 6.—Grillo, the Australian pugilist, was on Thursday held to answer to the charge of manslaughter by Justice Henry, for having caused the death of Joe Dezitt, alias Bill McCarthy, at the Sacramento Athletic club's entertainment last week. Grillo's seconds were discharged from custody.

Ministry Will Not Be Changed.

Madrid, May 9.—The upshot of the cabinet council held Sunday is understood to be that there will be no change in the ministry for the present and that the cabinet had resolved to "energetically push the campaign, especially in the Philippine islands."

Eleven Drowned.

St. Johns, N. F., May 5.—The schooner Crown, Capt. Linehan, was lost off here Tuesday and her entire crew of 11 men were drowned. All of them were married. The disaster has created intense sorrow here. The cause of the wreck is not known.

A Frightful Fall.

Dunyea, Pa., May 6.—John Monohan, Stephen Jenkins and John Titus fell to the bottom of a mine shaft here, a distance of 300 feet, and were killed.

WILL NOW PUSH THE WAR

Policy of the Government Henceforth Will Be Aggressive Action All Along the Line.

ARMY WILL FOLLOW THE NAVY AT ONCE

President's Advisers United in Supporting the Policy of Extreme Aggression—Spaniards to Be Driven from Cuba—Spanish Fleet Said to Be Off Puerto Rico Ready to Act.

Washington, May 9.—Aggressive action along the whole line describes the attitude of the administration, according to the policy definitely adopted today, growing out of Admiral Dewey's unparalleled achievement in Asiatic waters. Any idea which may have existed that Spain, after a crushing blow, would recognize the futility of resisting the inevitable has been at last abandoned. The president has determined that the fighting shall be vigorously forced with the full power of the United States in order to speedily terminate the conflict by the destruction of the last vestige of authority exerted by the Madrid government beyond the shores of the Spanish peninsula itself.

Extreme Aggression.

The belief to which conservative officials clung, that Spain would throw herself upon the mercies of the eastern powers, has disappeared, and the president's advisers are now united in supporting the policy of extreme aggression. The bugbear of the yellow fever scourge is to be ignored, it is said, and the Spaniards are to be ejected from Cuba before midsummer if American soldiers can drive them out. Last week's decision to keep the volunteer army in great camps at home to drill and harden them for the campaign of invasion next fall will probably be set aside, and instead the new regiments furnished by the states may be hurried toward Cuba within a week.

Will Soon Be in Cuba.

The plan of a temporary establishment of a base at Matanzas in order to distribute arms to Gomez, the dispatch of several thousand regulars and temporizing with the grave situation marked by the lingering starvation of half a million human beings is to be abandoned. It is believed that next Sunday the permanent army of occupation will be established in Cuba, and volunteer regiments will be hurried forward to reenforce it from nearly every state east of the Rocky mountains. At the same time the regulars and volunteers west of the great divide will be embarked on transports and fairly started on their voyage of 6,500 miles to establish American colonial government in the Philippines.

Army to Land at Once.

Orders have gone forward from the war department to utilize all the vast resources of the nation to carry out these plans with energy and rapidity. The first division of regulars, aggregating nearly 10,000 men, will be landed in Cuba as speedily as the men can be transported to a point within 500 miles of the gulf coast cities. This force will at once establish an entrenched camp, fully fortified, to be used as the base of operations for the land attack on Havana. The transport vessels, as rapidly as they are emptied, will hurry back to be refilled with volunteer regiments ordered as reenforcements to the regulars. This process will be repeated until at least two volunteer army corps of 25,000 men each have been established in Cuba, with a supporting force of 50,000 volunteers more on the southern seaboard, less than 24 hours away.

Volunteers at Chickamauga.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., May 9.—It was given out officially today that 40,000 men of the volunteer army would be mobilized here just as soon as they have been mustered into the government service. With the ten regiments of regulars now here filled to war strength the army at this point will number 50,000 men. It is also announced that Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Maj. Gen. Joe Wheeler and Maj. Gen. Wilson would be in command, the purpose being to form the volunteer men into three army corps.

MATANZAS SHELLED.

Torpedo Boat and Auxiliary Cruiser Silence the Forts.

Key West, Fla., May 9.—Matanzas was bombarded Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. The work was done this time by two boats, and these among the smallest in the navy—the torpedo boat Dupont and the auxiliary cruiser Hornet, of the mosquito fleet. Three blockhouses were destroyed and it is almost certain a number of Spanish soldiers were killed. The bombardment was brought about by the temerity of the Matanzas Spaniards, who apparently were not content with the fearful execution wrought last week by the greater ships of the fleet.

WARSHIPS SIGHTED.

The Spanish Fleet Reported to Have Arrived Off Puerto Rico.

Chicago, May 9.—Persistent rumors of a naval battle in West Indian waters reached the United States all day Sunday and until a late hour at night. None of these reports had been confirmed at midnight, either from the scene of the supposed engagement or from the navy department at Washington. The general tenor of the dispatches seems to indicate that the Cape Verde fleet has arrived in the vicinity of Puerto Rico.

Port au Prince, Hayti, May 9.—The arrival is rumored of 17 Spanish vessels, warships and others, at Puerto Rico; and a battle is expected on Tuesday. It is also reported from Cape Haytien that Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron has been sighted to the north.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending May 9.

Lexington, the county seat of Henderson county, Tenn., was almost destroyed by fire.

President McKinley has decided to divide the United States army into seven corps.

The blockade of Havana harbor is being maintained by the smaller vessels of the fleet.

H. N. Martin and his wife were killed in their home in Watertown, N. Y., by breathing coal gas.

The Missouri prohibitionists met in Moberly and nominated Reuben R. Robinson for supreme judge.

Gov. Budd, of California, has been warned of what is alleged to be a plot against his life by Spaniards.

"Lily" Langtry has retired from the stage and she will hereafter devote all her time to her racing stables.

The American missions at Shongay, Africa, were looted by insurgents and the missionaries were massacred.

The British steamer Maitland went ashore at Broken Bay, N. S. W., and six of her passengers were drowned.

The president has accepted the gift of Miss Helen Gould, of New York, to the government of $100,000 for war purposes.

The gunboat Vicksburg and the cutter Morrill were saved from a trap in Havana harbor by the overhaste of Spaniards.

Addison Hills, assistant of the president of the Lake Shore railroad, died in Cleveland, aged 91 years. He was the oldest railroad man in active service in the United States.

Mildred Brewster, the 20-year-old girl who shot and killed Anna Wheeler, her rival for the affections of Jack Wheeler, was found insane by the jury in Montpelier, Vt., before which she was tried for murder.

The following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Twentieth district, J. R. Williams (dem.); Ohio, Nineteenth district, S. A. Northway (rep.), renominated; Kansas, Second district, J. D. Bowersock (rep.); Seventh, Chester I. Long (rep.) renominated.

Captured Two Ships.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, May 9.—The United States cruiser Montgomery, Commander G. A. Converse, arrived at Cape Hayti, 90 miles north of here. She captured Friday between Hayti and Cuba, the Spanish steamer Lorenzo, and Frazquito, loaded with cattle and bound from Montevideo to Havana. She is owned in Barcelona. A prize crew was put aboard of her, but the destination of the prize was not announced. A French steamer, which has arrived here, reports there are three Spanish warships and one French warship at Puerto Rico.

A Costly Fire.

Colchester, Conn., May 9.—For the second time within 20 years Colchester's business quarter has been reduced to ashes by fire. The conflagration started late Saturday night in O'Connel Brothers and Sisters dry goods store by the explosion of a lamp and burned for over six hours, until a row of wooden buildings occupying almost the whole of Merchants' row, Main street, was in ruins. The loss is about $60,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Railway Disaster.

Columbus, O., May 9.—By the turning of a switch here Sunday afternoon an excursion train from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road over the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus road into the city, was wrecked, three cars demolished and one man, Elzen Fry, of Louisville, O., killed and three others injured.

Applaud the Victory.

Queenstown, May 7.—The Cunard steamer Umbria, Capt. Dutton, from New York on April 30, for Liverpool, via this port, arrived here at 10:21 a. m. The news of the brilliant victory of Commodore Dewey was loudly applauded by the passengers of the Umbria. The steamer did not sight any warships.

Egyptian Prince Shoots His Uncle.

Cairo, Egypt, May 9.—Prince Ahmed Safeddin, a cousin of the khedive, shot his uncle, Prince Ahmed Fuad, with a revolver in the reading room of the Khedivial club. Prince Fuad received three bullets in the back and is believed to be dying. Prince Safeddin was arrested.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

Baltimore, Md., May 9.—The boiler of engine No. 1262, attached to an extra east-bound freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, exploded Sunday near Waterville, Carroll county. Engineer Burns and Fireman Schillinger were both instantly killed.

Deaf Mutes Want to Fight.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 9.—The deaf and dumb cadets at the state school at Fulton, the only company of its kind in the world, have offered their services to Gov. Stephens, to fight the Spaniards. This company is fully equipped and well drilled.

Arrives from Puerto Rico.

New York, May 9.—Felix W. Preston, United States consular agent at Ponce, arrived here with his wife and family on the steamer Bratten, from Puerto Rico. There was no excitement at Ponce when Mr. Preston left.

Queen Gets a Ducking.

Brussels, May 9.—The queen of Belgium, who is a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, while driving in the vicinity of the royal palace at Laeken was upset into the lake. Her majesty was not injured.

Big Shipment of Ammunition.

Davenport, Ia., May 6.—Eighteen carloads of munitions of war, including nearly 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, were shipped to eastern and southern ports from the Rock Island arsenal Thursday.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Daily Summary of the Work Being Done in Washington by Our Law-Makers.

WAR MEASURES HAVE THE PRECEDENCE

The Naval Appropriation and War Deficiency Bills Promptly Passed in the Senate and the House—Pensioners Also Receive Attention—Other Business Transacted.

Washington, May 3.—The emergency war deficiency bill ($35,769,913) was passed in the senate yesterday, as was also a bill to amend the postal laws relating to the use of postal cards so that persons using cards may provide them, under certain restrictions, and mail them by placing upon each a cent stamp. Adjourned to the 4th.

Washington, May 5.—The conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to in the senate yesterday and a long list of army officers was confirmed, among the civilians being Fitzhugh Lee, Representative Wheeler, of Alabama; J. H. Wilson, of Delaware, and Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, all to be major generals. A joint resolution providing for filling by congress the office of president or vice president in case of a vacancy was adopted.

Washington, May 6.—The post office appropriation bill was considered in the senate yesterday, and amendments were adopted reducing the number of deliveries in all cities to four a day and striking out the appropriation of $200,000 for rural free delivery. A bill was passed authorizing the president and general officers of the army to supply the Cuban insurgents with arms and munitions of war.

Washington, May 7.—Almost the entire time in the senate was consumed yesterday by a discussion of an amendment to the post office appropriation bill providing for a reduction of 20 per cent, in the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails. No action was taken. A bill to increase to 15 the number of surgeons in the United States army and to authorize the secretary of war to employ as many contract surgeons as he might deem necessary was passed. Adjourned to Monday.

The House.

Washington, May 3.—In the house yesterday the emergency war appropriation bill was passed, as was also a resolution providing for the creation of a congressional commission to make an exhaustive examination into the postal service and report to congress.

Washington, May 4.—A spirited debate took place in the house yesterday among the democrats over the vote on the war revenue bill. Mr. Grout (Vt.) introduced a joint resolution to promote Commodore George Dewey to the rank of admiral. At the night session 22 pension bills were passed.

Washington, May 5.—The house yesterday adopted the conference report upon the fortifications bill and the remainder of the session was consumed with the consideration of the Alaska land bill. A joint resolution was introduced for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

Washington, May 6.—The Alaska land bill extending the homestead laws and the labor arbitration measure, providing for the arbitration of labor disputes between employes and employers, were passed in the house yesterday. Adjourned to Monday.

Blown to Atoms.

Denver, Col., May 9.—By the explosion of a can of nitroglycerin, found near the old powder mills on the outskirts of this city Sunday, Fritz Smetzger was instantly killed, his body being blown to atoms and Peter Lehm, Peter Sweer and Henry Izon were badly injured. While the others were retreating, Smetzger dropped a stone in the open top of the can, causing the explosion.

Italian Bread Riots.

Lugano, Switzerland, May 9.—It has been a terrible day at Milan. About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a veritable battle occurred in the Via Santralire. Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino, and it is believed that no fewer than 50 were killed and 1,000 injured.

Fifty Buildings Burned.

Duluth, Minn., May 9.—Fifty frame buildings on Minnesota Point, just above the ship canal, were burned yesterday afternoon. There was a lazy puff of smoke, a burst of flame and then a long row of ramshackle buildings sprang into a blaze. An hour later 2,000 people were homeless.

Fatal Storms in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., May 7.—Waterspouts and tornadoes have played havoc in Arkansas and done hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage in Van Buren, Rudy, Winslow and other places. Seventeen families are reported to have been drowned.

Horrible If True.

Brisbane, Queensland, May 6.—A terrible story of cannibalism is reported from New Guinea. Fourteen escaped prisoners from Manamana attacked a friendly village, killing and eating 13 men.

Three Men Drowned.

Gallatin, Mo., May 9.—George P. Pugh, editor of a local weekly newspaper, David Hurtch and David Galbreath were drowned Sunday by the capsizing of their boat on a small pond near here.

All Renominated.

Little Rock, Ark., May 9.—In the democratic primaries Saturday all the present Arkansas congressmen were renominated.

WE ARE INVINCIBLE.

Great Military and Naval Resources of the United States.

Soon We Will Be in a Position to Cope with the Greatest Powers of Europe, or Any Combination of Them.

[Special Correspondence.]

It has always been our boast that we are a peaceful nation; yet just as soon as talk of war electrified the country it became apparent that our defensive and offensive strength is equal to that of any country in the world. Instead of having crippled our navy, the cowardly destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor has really strengthened it by giving an almost incredible impetus to naval construction in American shipyards.

The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, recently launched at Newport News, will be ready for service in a short time; and the three great battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin are rapidly advancing to the launching state. These vessels are sister ships, exactly alike in construction and armament, and will be the most effective floating forts in existence. Their length on load water line is 368 feet; normal displacement, 11,525 tons; load displacement, 12,150 tons; maximum indicated horse power, 10,000; speed, 16 knots; complement, 490. Main batteries will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, supplemented by 14 six-inch rapid fire guns. The 12-inch guns are mounted in two barbette towers of 17-inch Harveyized steel. Each of these guns fires a hardened steel shot of 1,100 pounds, with an impulse of 22,021 foot tons. While the navies of several European countries contain battleships of greater dimensions, yet these new American destroyers will have superior powers of offense and defense, owing to more advanced construction and more modern armament.

It is evident that within ten years the United States will be the second naval power, a place now occupied by France. The ships now in course of construction, under an act of congress passed in 1896, were not to have been completed for some years, but circumstances made hurry imperative, and they will probably be ready for active service within 12 months. At the same time work is to be begun on the fleet authorized by the present congress, which is to consist of three battleships of the first class, one to be called the Maine; six torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats and one gunboat for the great lakes, to take the place of the obsolete Michigan. Everything, in short, points to the quick establishment of a great modern naval power which, in point of effectiveness, is destined in time to surpass that of Great Britain even.

The defensive strength of our war establishment must always depend on the navy. Our geographical location renders invasion by a military force virtually impossible, but to ward off naval attacks and prevent the bombardment of our great sea coast cities we must have coast defenses and battleships. In the future the United States will not be able to maintain the isolated position which up to this year has been a tradition. Its varied commercial and social interests, while its greatest pride, are also its greatest danger, and may lead to complications with any one of the powers of Europe whose aggressive attitude may imperil American interests or American honor.

The table given herewith, showing the relative strength of the navies of the world, indicates that we still have much to do in the line of shipbuilding before we shall be among the first naval powers, but a fair beginning has been made and no one can doubt that we shall in time occupy the place rightfully ours.

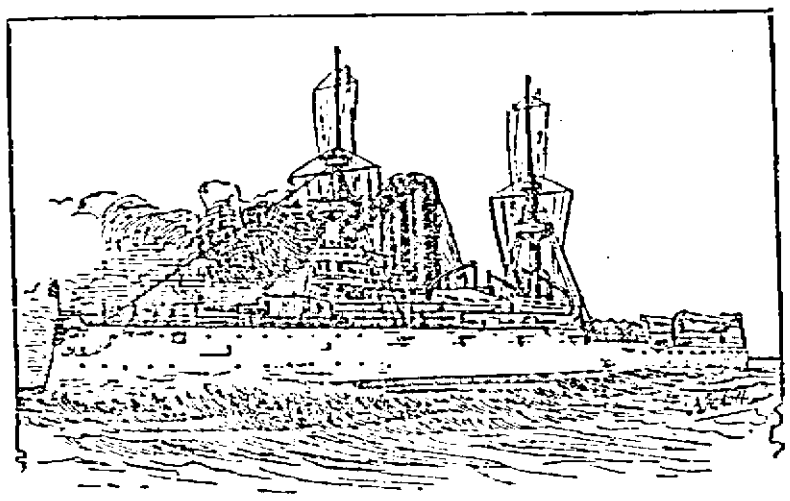
While our regular army is a small body—numbering but 27,000—our military resources are capable enough of expansion and development to make us the most powerful military nation in the world, the organized and unorganized strength of each state being as follows:

	Organized	Unorganized, but available for military duty.
Alabama	2,488	150,000
Arkansas	2,026	250,000
California	2,059	210,000
Colorado	1,056	85,000
Connecticut	2,729	1,800,000
Delaware	418	20,000
Florida	1,134	70,000
Georgia	4,159	250,000
Idaho	208	20,000
Illinois	6,260	500,000
Indiana	2,521	500,000
Iowa	2,471	204,874
Kansas	1,402	100,000
Kentucky	1,571	261,127
Louisiana	2,053	125,000
Maine	1,315	100,000
Maryland	1,725	150,000
Massachusetts	5,150	425,000
Michigan	2,858	200,000
Minnesota	1,524	175,000
Mississippi	1,725	225,000
Missouri	2,349	400,000
Montana	622	21,984
Nebraska	1,158	124,125
Nevada	208	6,000
New Hampshire	1,305	24,000
New Jersey	4,257	350,000
New York	13,954	800,000
North Carolina	1,307	245,000
North Dakota	497	14,000
Ohio	6,061	650,000
Oregon	1,428	50,000
Pennsylvania	8,521	850,000
Rhode Island	1,312	85,000
South Carolina	2,127	175,000
South Dakota	697	50,000
Tennessee	1,924	150,000
Texas	2,023	250,000
Utah	580	30,000
Vermont	242	44,194
Virginia	2,160	250,000
Washington	577	52,874
West Virginia	959	125,000
Wisconsin	2,711	250,000
Wyoming	298	8,000
Arizona	259	20,000
New Mexico	652	30,000
Oklahoma	547	50,000
District of Columbia	1,271	67,000

A recapitulation of this total by arms of service shows as follows:

Generals, 58; officers on the general staff, 575; regimental field and staff officers, 2,[illegible]; company officers, 4,[illegible]; non-commissioned officers, 20,450; musicians, 4,611; privates, 56,[illegible].

Certainly a nation so defended need not be afraid of the armies and navies of any foe.



BATTLESHIPS ILLINOIS, ALABAMA AND WISCONSIN.

A COMPARISON OF NAVIES.

Table Showing Strength of American and European Fleets.

Class of Vessels.		Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.	Russia.	Spain.	Denmark.	Netherlands.	Turkey.	Portugal.	Sweden and Norway.	United States.
Battleships, first class		12	15	6	8		14	1			1			3
Guns of same	H. G.	111	59	24	24		128	17			10			12
	S. B.	120	65	14	35		122	14			1			4
Battleships, 2d and 3d class		24	24	13		11	4	2			12			
Guns of same	H. G.	72	72	12		22					36			
	S. B.	72	72	12		22					36			
Seagoing coast defense		3	11	11	5	5	4	2			2			2
Guns of same	H. G.	6	11	11	5	5	4	2			2	6		2
	S. B.	6	11	11	5	5	4	2			2	6		2
Non-seagoing coast defense			11	11			4				10			6
Guns of same	H. G.		11	11			4				10			6
	S. B.		11	11			4				10			6
Armored cruisers		14	12	7	8	10	4	4						3
Guns of same	H. G.	64	52	14	24	22	10	24						12
	S. B.	64	52	14	24	22	10	24						12
Protected and partially protected cruisers		12	12	7	4	4	4	2		2	2			2
Guns of same	H. G.	12	12	7	4	4	4	2		2	2			2
	S. B.	12	12	7	4	4	4	2		2	2			2
Unprotected cruisers		4	10	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Guns of same	H. G.	4	10	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
	S. B.	4	10	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Gunboats, first class		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Guns of same	H. G.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
	S. B.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Gunboats, 2d and 3d class		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Torpedo boat destroyers		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Torpedo boats, first class		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
" " second class		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
" " third class		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Hulks and stationary vessels		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Submarine vessels		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Dynamite vessels		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Improvised vessels, transports, repair ships and miscellaneous vessels		4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4		4
Officers		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seamen		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marines		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine officers		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total active list		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naval reserves		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*This column is inserted for purposes of comparison. Includes marine corps.
H. G. Heavy guns of primary battery. S. B. Secondary battery or lighter guns.

In the table given above, the enumeration of vessels of the United States navy includes those built and building.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAVIES OF MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA AND ASIA:

Class of Vessels.		Japan	China.	Siam.	Korea.	Argentine Republic	Brazil.	Chile.	Ecuador.	Peru.	Uruguay.	Paraguay.	Mexico.
Battleships, 1st class	H. G.	5	2				3	4					
	S. B.		12				3	11					
Battleships, 2d & 3d classes	H. G.	4	2					2					
	S. B.	4	2					2					
Coast defence vessels	H. G.	6				6	11	3					
	S. B.						11	3					
Armored cruisers		4					3						
Unarmored cruisers		4					3						
Gunboats, 1st class		4		1			3						
Gunboats, 2d and 3d classes		4		1			3						
Torpedo boats, 1st class		4		1			3						
Torpedo boats, 2d class		4		1			3						
Torpedo boats, 3d class		4		1			3						
Submarine vessels		4		1			3						
Hulks and stationary vessels		4		1			3						
Other vessels		4	10	1			3	13					

H. G. Heavy guns. S. B. Secondary battery.

CUBAN RESOLUTION.

How It Was Passed by the Two Houses of Congress.

A Legislative Proceeding with Which Not Many Readers Are Familiar—The Delicate Duties of Conferees.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Making laws in the national capital is carried on in a manner which is mysterious to the people; but perfectly palpable to close observers.

For example, look at the Cuban joint resolutions which so recently attracted the attention of the country. How did those resolutions originate, and how did they pass both houses of the congress? Have you ever thought of the details of it?

In the first place resolutions were offered by ten or more senators, declaring that this country must intervene to stop the barbarous warfare in Cuba; to feed the starving people there, with the aid of the warships; to avenge the battleship Maine; and to demand that Spain withdraw her military and naval forces from Cuba and take her flag from this hemisphere.

How could the congress dispose of all of those legislative propositions? All of them were important, and every senator who introduced a series of resolutions believed that he had solved the grave problem confronting the country. All of them wanted immediate consideration of their proposition, with full debate. But none of them succeeded.

Congressional procedure is simplified by the appointment of standing committees. All matters of legislative intention are referred to appropriate committees, and those committees first give these proposed legislative propositions ample consideration.

For example, when a man wants a pension by act of the congress his senator or representative introduces a bill. That does not bring the matter before the congress; not at all. The congress pays no attention to the bill. It is referred to the standing committee on pensions, consisting of 11 senators in one branch of the congress and 15 representatives in the other branch. Those committees consider the merits or demerits of the bill. When they have reached a conclusion they report the bill either favorably or unfavorably. That is the first step and the most important step. If the committee reports the bill unfavorably it is never again heard of nor thought of in the congress.

The reason is very simple. After the members of the committee have investigated the matter, and have concluded that the bill has not merit, the congress goes on about its business, and the other members take no interest in the bill. But if the man who wants the pension has a member of the congress who will insist upon calling up the bill, after it has been unfavorably reported, the bill meets with the antagonism of all the members of the committee. The reason for this is also plain.

The members of every committee are jealous of their official standing. They will bitterly and vindictively oppose any effort on the part of the house or

JOSEPH B. FORAKER.
(The Most Radical Member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.)

of the senate to override their action as a committee. They always succeed in their opposition.

On the other hand, if a bill is reported favorably by a committee, it is placed upon the calendar along with a thousand or more other bills which have been favorably reported, and it must take its turn for consideration. Thus even when a bill has been favorably reported there is no certainty that it will have any opportunity to become a law by congressional action. You must remember that a bill or a joint resolution must be passed by the senate and also by the house of representatives; and that is a very hard matter to accomplish.

But bills and joint resolutions of national interest take precedence, and are pushed along with rapidity. They go through the regular channels of committee consideration, but they are hurried along by what is called "unanimous consent." That is to say, everybody in the congress agrees that there shall be no delay, and hence there is an opportunity to hurry matters.

For example: It usually takes an appropriation bill two months to get through the committee on appropriations. Then the bill goes to the calendar and awaits a convenient opportunity for the chairman of the committee to call it up from the calendar, and bring it to a vote. Sometimes appropriation bills are debated for a week at a time or longer.

But to show you how an appropriation bill can be hurried along by unanimous consent, let us look at the emergency appropriation of $50,000,000 for the national defense. That is an immense amount of money, and, under ordinary circumstances, it would take the congress two or three months to dispose of it. There are always men in the senate and house of representatives who want to ask questions and make long speeches before they will vote for large appropriations of the public money.

But in this case it was different. Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, had a conference with President McKinley, who informed him that our battleship had been destroyed in Havana harbor, that war would most likely result, and that this country was not prepared for war. We needed seacoast defenses, battleships and all sorts of military and naval accessories of war.

Congressman Cannon went to the capitol and quietly introduced a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the national defense. The very next morning the committee on appropriations took up the bill, received information concerning our national situation, and then, without delay, the committee favorably reported the bill. Chairman Cannon reported the bill to the house, and asked "unanimous consent" for its immediate consideration.

Without any public speechmaking, every member of the house of representatives had been given to understand that this was an emergency appropriation; and there was no objection to its immediate consideration. It was passed that day—within 30 hours after it had been introduced. This shows

LEMUEL E. QUIGG.
(New York's Member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.)

that the congress can act quickly if it is deemed necessary.

Now, as to the Cuban independence resolutions. All of them were referred to the committee on foreign relations. That committee considered all of the propositions advanced by those resolutions, but did not approve of any one of them. On the contrary, the committee prepared and favorably reported a new set of resolutions, embodying the best features of all which had been introduced; and the new set of resolutions came before the senate with the favorable report of the committee.

In the meantime the committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives had considered a score of resolutions of similar import, and had reported a new set of resolutions entirely different from the resolutions reported to the senate. Inasmuch as both the senate and house must absolutely agree on every point before a bill or resolution can be enacted, this brought about a peculiar condition. The senate passed its resolutions, and the house passed its resolutions.

Now what was to be done? Both bodies must agree, but how? This brings us to "the committee on conference." What is the committee on conference? It is this: The senate appoints three senators and the house appoints three representatives. Those gentlemen meet and discuss the differences existing between the senate and the house of representatives. That is the case in all matters of congressional disagreement.

Well, as to the Cuban resolutions, the "committee on conference" met in the room of the senate committee on foreign relations; and they could come to no agreement. The senators reported to the senate, and the representatives reported to the house, and they could not agree. They were then directed to hold another conference. Again they met; and this happened four times in one day and night—they were at it until long after midnight.

Finally these gentlemen, who were called "conferees," reached an agreement. The senators agreed to recede from a part of their propositions. The representatives agreed to recede from a part of their propositions. They reported to the senate and to the house their mutual agreements and concessions. The senate and house accepted the conclusions which had been reached by their constituted "conferees," and the contest was over. That is the way it was brought about. After all the senate, consisting of 90 senators, and the house, consisting of 357 representatives, left the conclusion of the great and grave matter to the wisdom and conservatism of six men, three of the best men from each branch of the congress. This is the method of reaching conclusions between those great bodies.

Now another thing. After midnight, when the senators and representatives had made up their minds what to do about the war measure, and while their "conferees" were conferring, there was a complete abandonment of dignity and decorum, so far as the house of representatives was concerned.

With the question of a great war confronting them, the members of the house of representatives, like a lot of college boys, gathered in groups of 20 or more, in the various house corridors and lobbies, and whiled away the time by singing: "What Shall the Harvest Be?" and "Rally 'Round the Flag," and "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground."

Was it right? Was it in compartment with the occasion? Was it worthy of this great republic?

You tell. The correspondent simply writes facts, and entertains no opinions.

SMITH D. FRY.

So Different.

Mrs. Downe—Is your husband a bull or a bear?

Mrs. Uppe—He's a bull on 'change, but he's a bear at home.—Ainslee's Magazine.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Fleet Officers.

At a meeting in Green Bay of the Wisconsin division of the Travelers' Protective association the secretary's report showed the division to have more than 800 members in good standing. The next convention was given to Fond du Lac. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, R. R. Sleafoos, Racine; first vice president, H. L. Follows, Milwaukee; second vice president, W. W. Perry, Madison; third vice president, M. E. Gibbs, Green Bay; secretary and treasurer, Samuel Friedberg, Milwaukee; chaplain, George W. Church, Milwaukee; board of directors, August Zinn, Milwaukee; W. S. Deming, Milwaukee; J. P. Davies, Racine; P. S. Shuster, Waukesha; F. A. Holman, Green Bay.

Life in Skagway.

Romeo Hoyt, who has returned to Chippewa Falls from Skagway and will go back with his mother in a short time, says that the moral tone of the place has much improved since last winter, where murders were frequent. "Since last August," he says, "there have been but 16 deaths in Skagway from natural causes, the majority of these cases being pneumonia brought on by exposure from carelessness and inexperience in camping."

Not Guilty.

A verdict of acquittal was rendered in the federal court in Madison in the case of Homer T. Fowler, ex-president of the Northwestern national bank of Superior, on the charge of misappropriation of the funds of the bank. The case has occupied the court since April 5. This, probably, also disposes of the case against a brother of the defendant, Walter T. Fowler, also an ex-official of the bank, against whom similar charges were made.

Girl Turning Black.

The Fox River Medical society met in quarterly session in Marinette and three interesting clinics were presented. One a little girl whose skin has turned a bronze color and is gradually growing darker so that she may in time become a negress. The case puzzled the physicians. Another, a man whose body has been violently twitching for two years. Dr. Stelting, of Oconto, hypnotized him with beneficial results.

Sad Ending to a Celebration.

An attack of paralysis, which afflicted "Grandpa" Collier on his ninetieth birthday, was a sad incident in connection with a celebration his children had planned in Pittsfield. Among those who attended was a son whom the father had not seen for 40 years. In the midst of the festivities Mr. Collier was made speechless by his sudden attack. His recovery was doubtful.

The Odd Fellows.

Baraboo was filled with odd fellows and their friends to celebrate the seventy-ninth anniversary of the founding of the order. The grand lodge of Wisconsin was instituted in Milwaukee June 9, 1847, and has only just passed its semi-centennial year. The lodges within the state number 241 with a membership of 17,000 and all are generally in a flourishing condition.

Killed by the Cars.

Thomas Walsh and his wife were killed by a freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway. The couple were driving into Appleton from their Freedom home and the approaching train was not noticed. Walsh was instantly killed, but his wife lived about half an hour.

Injuries Cause Death.

Judge Thomas A. Dyson died very suddenly as a result of a fall downstairs at the Cameron house in La Crosse, when his skull was fractured. Judge Dyson was judge of the Sixth judicial circuit and formerly held many prominent positions of trust in the state.

The News Condensed.

The soldiers' camp in Milwaukee has been named Camp Harvey, in honor of War Governor Harvey.

Milwaukee brewers declare that the increased tax on beer in the war revenue bill will advance the price of beer.

Antonio Balastiere, the Italian who shot and killed James Soukup in July, 1897, was sentenced in Milwaukee to 20 years' imprisonment at Waupun.

Mrs. George Fenn, of Magnolia, died from injuries received in a runaway.

Miss Eleanora Andrews has been chosen postmistress at Evansville.

Word was received at Antigo of the death of ex-Congressman Thomas Lynch at his summer home at Pelican Lake. Mr. Lynch served two terms in congress from 1888 to 1892.

Two thousand acres of marsh land in Winnebago and Waushara counties, generally known as the Palmyra marsh, were sold at public auction to Joseph H. Porter and Frank F. Stanley for $15,000.

Without any apparent reason Christian F. Larson walked into the paint shop of B. Nelson at McFarland and fatally shot Nelson in the head. Larson was arrested. It is thought he is insane.

Prof. O. A. Fiebler, assistant principal and instructor of sciences in the Sheboygan high school, has resigned.

Frank Ray, a young man from La Crosse, was killed in the St. Paul yards in Portage by an engine.

Louis Reigelsky, of Chilton, 21 years old, lost his right arm in a sawmill at Mountain, Oconto county.

The Fish Bros' company in Racine received an order from the war department for 200 wagons.

Former state Senator Samuel Sweet, one of the best-known politicians throughout the state, died in Fond du Lac. He served as postmaster eight years under the Cleveland administration.

Rev. Hans Tamb Lache, formerly pastor of All Souls' church in Janesville, died at Christiania, Norway, where he was editor of a literary review.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Victory of Commodore Dewey at Manila Serves to Give an Impetus to General Trade.

New York, May 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "A state of war was so greatly dreaded by those who have seen nothing like it for more than 30 years that its coming has hurt less than its apprehension. Especially since the victory at Manila, which indicates the superiority of the American navy, gun for gun, expectations that the war will not last long has influenced all markets, and stocks have advanced, the average of prices for railroads $10 per share. The general condition of business has been materially improved. One day's work by the officers and men at Manila has given many days work to thousands of people at home of whom they knew nothing, and has placed all American industries and interests on a stronger footing for any conceivable future. The fact that gold is now used almost exclusively between the treasury and the clearing house indicates the entire freedom from apprehension about the currency or public credit.

"The most sensational of all changes, and the most practically important, has been the rise in wheat—13 cents during one day's session, 21½ cents from Tuesday to Thursday night, and 25½ cents for the week—throwing into the shade all past advances and all expectations, though reaction of 1½ cents naturally followed on Friday. The remarkable rise on Thursday was largely due to removal of duties by France, and to the prohibition of exports by Russia, both showing the extraordinary needs abroad, so that the rise of 25½ cents for the week is not without excuse. Corn followed to advance correspondingly, though the exports were 3,000,000, against 2,670,000 last year, the aggregate since July 1 having been 175,000,000 bushels larger than ever before to date, although wheat exports have also been larger than last year, far greater than in ordinary years, and nearly the largest on record.

"Failures for the week have been 225 in the United States, against 221 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 21 last year."

ON THE DIAMOND.

Standing of the Various Clubs in the Leading Baseball Organizations Up to To-Day.

The following table shows the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of the leading baseball organizations. National league:

	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Cincinnati	11	3	.800
Baltimore	8	3	.727
Cleveland	11	4	.733
Brooklyn	9	4	.692
Chicago	8	6	.571
Boston	9	8	.529
Pittsburgh	7	8	.467
New York	8	9	.471
Philadelphia	7	7	.417
Louisville	7	11	.333
St. Louis	7	17	.291
Washington	2	11	.154
Western league:			
St. Paul	11	3	.733
Indianapolis	11	4	.733
Columbus	4	4	.500
Kansas City	8	7	.533
Milwaukee	5	6	.455
Minneapolis	7	9	.562
Omaha	3	13	.188
Detroit	3	13	.187
Western association:			
Quincy	4	1	.800
Peoria	4	2	.666
Burlington	3	2	.600
Rock Island	3	3	.500
Cedar Rapids	3	4	.429
Dubuque	2	4	.333
Ottumwa	2	4	.333
St. Joseph	1	3	.250

PROUD OF HIS FATHER.

Son of Admiral Dewey Is Elated Over the Great Victory at Manila.

New York, May 9.—When informed of the receipt of the report of Admiral Dewey in Manila, his son, George Goldwin Dewey, was greatly elated.

"The news of the victory of the American fleet pleases me beyond expression," he said, "but only confirms the opinion I have had all along of what would happen to the Spanish fleet if my father ever met it. It is a great victory for us, and I am proud to be the son of the man who is such an honor to his country."

Mr. Dewey expressed surprise that none of the men of the American fleet was killed.

Passed Away.

Antigo, Wis., May 5.—Word was received Wednesday night of the death of ex-Congressman Thomas Lynch at his summer home at Pelican Lake. No particulars were given. Mr. Lynch served two terms in congress from 1888 to 1892.

China Is Neutral.

London, May 9.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces that the government has issued a proclamation of neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain.

The Cuban Congress.

Havana, May 6.—The new autonomist congress was opened yesterday, and was addressed by Gen. Blanco, who bitterly assailed the United States.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 9.			
LIVESTOCK—Native Steers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHEESE—Fine Small	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOGS—Light	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEEP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dairy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
POTATOES (per bu)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LARD—May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIBS—May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOUR—Patents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAIN—Wheat, May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, Fair to Choice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.			
GRAIN—Wheat, May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DULUTH.			
GRAIN—Wheat, May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockers and Feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOGS—Packers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butchers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEEP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OMAHA.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows and Heifers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Steers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOGS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEEP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Organdie Mullhouse,	per	yard	25c
Organdie Alice	"	"	20c
Norwood Lawns	"	"	10c
Imperial Dotted Mull	"	"	18c
Organdie Suisse	"	"	10c
Danube Dimity	"	"	07c
Invirie Cord	"	"	06c
Challies	"	"	04c
Organdie Pepite	"	"	10c
Organdie Carrioux	"	"	09c
Fine French Dimity	"	"	15c
1898 Dimity	"	"	17c
32 inch Percales	"	"	09c
Balclutha Linen Suiting	"	"	15c

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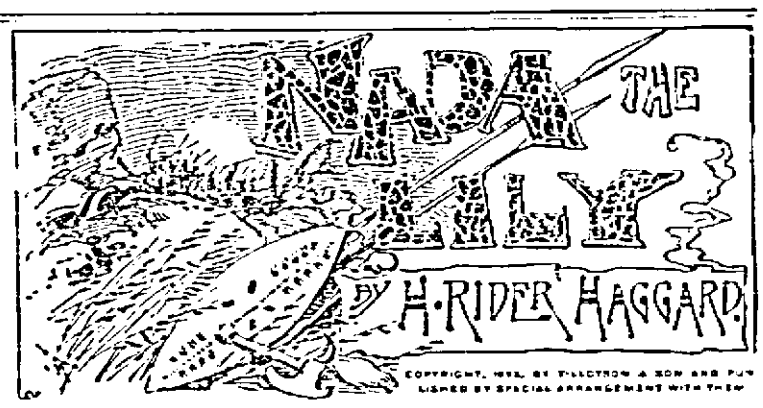
Originator and promoter of the One Price System, enabling a child to buy as cheaply as its mother, which others are imitating but are only imitators.



Now the man turned gray beneath the blackness of his skin and trembled a little as he murmured, "The king's will is the will of his servant; let the child be brought."

But I looked at Chaka and saw that the tears were running down his face and that he only spoke thus to try the captain who loved him to the last.

"Let the man go," said the king; "him and those with him."

So they went, glad at heart and praising the king.

I have told you this, my father, though it has not to do with my story, because then, and then only, did I ever see Chaka show mercy to one whom he had doomed to die.

As the captain and his people left the gate of the kraal it was spoken in the ear of the king that a man sought audience of him. He was admitted crawling on his knees. I looked and saw that this was that Masilo whom Chaka had charged with a message to him who was named Bulalio, or the Slaughterer, and who ruled over the People of the Ax. It was Masilo indeed, but he was no longer fat, for much travel had made him thin; moreover, on his back were the marks of rods, as yet scarcely healed over.

"Who art thou?" said Chaka.

"I am Masilo, of the People of the Ax, to whom command was given to run with a message to Bulalio the Slaughterer, their chief, and to return on the thirtieth day. Behold, O king, I have returned, though in a sorry plight."

"It seems so," said the king, laughing aloud. "I remember now. Speak on, Masilo the Thin, who wast Masilo the Fat. What of this Slaughterer? Does he come with his people to lay the ax Groanmaker in my hand?"

"Nay, O king, he comes not. He met me with scorn, and with scorn he drove me from his kraal. Moreover, as I went I was seized by the servants of Zinita, the whom I wooed, but who is now the wife of the Slaughterer, and laid on my face upon the ground and beaten cruelly, while Zinita numbered the strokes."

"Hah!" said the king. "And what were the words of this puppy?"

"These were his words, O king: 'Bulalio the Slaughterer, who sits beneath the shadow of the Witch mountain, to Chaka the Slaughterer, who sits in the kraal Dingaan—to thee I pay no tribute. If thou wouldst have the ax Groanmaker, come to the Ghost mountain and take it. This I promise thee: Thou shalt look on a face thou knowest, for there is one there who would be avenged for the blood of a certain Mopo.'"

Now while Masilo told this tale I had seen two things—first, that a little piece of stick was thrust through the straw of the fence, and, second, that the regiment of the Bees was clustering on the slope opposite to the kraal in obedience to the summons I had sent them in the name of Umhlangana. The stick told me that the princes were hidden behind the fence waiting the signal, and the coming of the regiment that it was time to do the deed.

When Masilo had spoken Chaka sprang up in fury. His eyes rolled, his face worked, foam flew from his lips, for such words as these had never offended his ears since he was king.

For awhile he gasped, shaking his small spear, for at first he could not speak. At length he found words:

"The dog," he hissed—"the dog, who dares thus to spit in my face! Hearken all! As with my last breath I command that this Slaughterer be torn limb from limb—he and all his tribe! And thou—thou darest to bring me this talk from a skunk of the mountains! And thou, too, Mopo—thy name is named in it! Well, of thee presently. Ho! Umxamama, my servant, slay me this slave of a messenger. Swift! swift!"

Now, the old chief Umxamama sprang up to do the king's bidding, but he was feeble with age, and the end of it was that Masilo, being mad with fear, killed Umxamama, not Umxamama Masilo. Then Inguazonca, brother of Unandi, Mother of the Heavens, fell upon Masilo and ended him, but was hurt himself in so doing. Now I looked at Chaka, who stood shaking the little red spear, and thought swiftly, for the hour had come.

"Help!" I cried. "One is slaying the king!"

As I spoke the reed fence burst asunder and through it plunged the princes Umhlangana and Dingaan as bulls plunge through a brake.

Then I pointed to Chaka with my withered hand, saying, "Behold your king!"

Now, from beneath the shelter of his kareas each prince drew out a short stabbing spear and plunged it into the body of Chaka the king. Umhlangana smote him on the left shoulder, Dingaan struck him in the right side. Chaka dropped the little spear fladdled with the red wool and looked around, and so royally that the princes, his brothers, grew afraid and shrank away from him.

Twice he looked on each; then he spoke, saying: "What! Do you slay me, my brothers—dogs of mine own house, whom I have fed? Do you slay me, thinking to possess the land and to rule it? I tell you it shall not be for long. I hear a sound of running feet—the feet of a great white people. They shall stamp you flat, children of my father! They shall rule the land that I have won, and you and your people shall be their slaves!"

Thus Chaka spoke while the blood ran down him to the ground, and again he looked on them royally, like a buck at gaze.

"Make an end, O ye who would be kings!" I cried. But their hearts had turned to water and they could not. Then I, Mopo, sprang forward and picked from the ground that little assegai handled with the royal wood—the same assegai with which Chaka had murdered Unandi his mother and Mosa my son—and lifted it on high; and while I lifted it, my father, once more, as when I was young, a red veil seemed to wave before my eyes.

"Wherefore wouldst thou kill me, Mopo?" said the king.

"For the sake of Baleka, my sister, to whom I swore the deed, and of all my kin," I cried, and plunged the spear through him. He sank down upon the tanned ox hide and lay there dying. Once more he spoke, and once only, saying, "Would now that I had hearkened to the voice of Nobela, who warned me against thee, thou dog!" Then he was silent forever. But I knelt over him and called in his ear the names of those of my blood who had died at his hands—the name of Makedama my father, of my mother, of Anadi my wife, of Mossa my son, and all my other wives and children, and of Baleka my sister. His eyes were open, and I think that he saw and understood. At the least, he turned his head aside, shut his eyes and groaned. Presently he was dead.

Thus, then, my father, did Chaka the king, the greatest man whom ever lived in Zululand, and the most evil, pass by my hand to those kraals of the Inkosazana where no sleep is. In blood he died as he had lived in blood. But it is a lie to say, as some do, that he died a coward, praying for mercy. Chaka died as he had lived, a brave man.

Now he was dead and the regiment of the Bees drew near, nor could I know how they would take this matter, for, though the Prince Umhlangana was their general, yet all the soldiers loved the king because he had no equal in battle, and when he gave he gave with an open hand. I looked around; the princes stood like men amazed; the girl had fled; the chief Umxamama was dead at the hands of dead Masilo, and the old chief Inguazonca, who had killed Masilo, stood by hurt and wondering. There were no others in the kraal.

"Awake, ye kings!" I cried to the brothers; "the impi is at the gates! Swift, now stab that man!"—and I pointed to the old chief—"and leave the matter to my wit."

Then Dingaan roused himself, and springing upon Inguazonca, the brother of Unandi, smote him a great blow with his spear, so that he sank down dead without a word. Then again the princes stood silent and amazed.

"This one will tell no tales," I cried, pointing to the fallen chief.

Now a rumor of the slaying had got abroad among the women, who had heard cries and seen the flashing of spears above the fence, and from the women it had come to the regiment of the Bees, who had advanced to the gates of the kraal singing. Then of a sudden they ceased their singing and rushed toward the little kraal where we stood.

Then I ran to meet them, uttering cries of woe, holding in my hand the little assegai of the king red with the king's blood, and spoke with the captains in the gate, saying:

"Lament ye captains and ye soldiers, weep and lament, for your father is no more! He who nursed you is no more! The king is dead! Now earth and heaven will come together, for the king is dead!"

"How so, Mopo?" cried the leader of the Bees. "How is our father dead?"

"He is dead by the hand of a wicked wanderer named Masilo, who, when he was doomed to die by the king, snatched this assegai from the king's hand and stabbed him; and afterward, before he could be cut down himself by us three, the princes and myself, he killed the chiefs Inguazonca and Umxamama also. Draw near and look on him who was the king; it is the command of Dingaan and Umhlangana, the kings, that you draw near and look on him who was the king, that his death at the hand of Masilo may be told through all the land."

Now my tale is not of the reign of Chaka, but of the lives of a handful of people who lived in those days, and of whom I and Umslopogaas alone are left alive—if indeed Umslopogaas, the son of Chaka, is still living on the earth. Therefore in a few words I will pass over all that came about after the fall of Chaka and till I was sent down by Dingaan, the king, to summon him to surrender to the king who was called the Slaughterer and who ruled the People of the Ax. Ah! would that I had known for certain that this was none other than Umslopogaas, for then had Dingaan gone the way that Chaka went and which Umhlangana followed, and Umslopogaas had ruled the people of the Zulus as their king. But, alas! my wisdom failed me. I paid no heed to the voice of my heart which told me that this was Umslopogaas who sent the message to Chaka threatening vengeance for one Mopo, and I knew nothing till too late; surely, I thought, the man spoke of some other Mopo. For thus, my father, does destiny make fools of us men.

This came about, my father. Matters were made straight in the land after the death of Chaka. At first people said that Masilo, the stranger, had stabbed the king; then it was known that Mopo, the wise man, the doctor and lady servant of the king, had slain the king, and that the two great bulls, his brothers Umhlangana and Dingaan, children of Senzangacona, had also lifted spears against him. But he was dead and earth and heaven had not come together. So what did it matter? Moreover the two new kings promised to deal gently with the people and lighten the heavy yoke of Chaka, and men in a bad case are always ready to hope for a better. So it came about that the only enemies the princes found were each other and Engwade, the son of Unandi, Chaka's half brother. But I, Mopo, who was now the first man in the land after the kings, remaining a doctor and becoming a general, went up against Engwade with the regiment of the Bees and the regiment of the Slayers and smote him in his kraals. It was a hard fight, but in the end I destroyed him and all his people. Engwade killed eight men with his own hand before I slew him. Then I came back to the kraal with the few that were left of the regiments.

After this the two kings quarreled more and more, and I weighed them both in my balance, for I would know which was the most formidable to me. In the end I found that both feared me, but that Umhlangana would certainly put me to death if he gained the upper hand, whereas this was not yet in the mind of Dingaan. So I pressed down the balance of Umhlangana and raised that of Dingaan, soothing the fears of Umhlangana to sleep till I could come to his hut to be surrounded. Then Umhlangana followed upon the road of Chaka his brother, the road of the assegai, and Dingaan ruled alone for awhile. Such are the things that befall princes of this earth, my father.

It was fourteen days after the passing away of the Prince Umhlangana that the great army came back in a sorry plight from the marshes of the Limpopo, for half of them were left dead of fever and the night of the foe, and the rest were starving. It was well for them who yet lived that Chaka was no more, else they had joined their brethren who were dead on the way, since never before for many years had a Zulu impi returned unvictorious and without a single head of cattle. Thus it came about that they were glad enough to welcome a king who spared their lives, and thenceforth, till his fate found him, Dingaan reigned unquestioned.

Now Dingaan was a prince of the blood of Chaka indeed; for, like Chaka, he was great in presence and cruel at heart, but he had not the might and the mind of Chaka. Moreover, he was treacherous and a liar, and these Chaka was not. Also, he loved women much, and spent with them the time that he should have given to matters of the state. Yet he reigned awhile in the land. I must tell this also, that Dingaan would have killed Panda his half brother, so that the house of Senzangacona his father might be swept out clean. Now Panda was a man of gentle heart, who did not love war, and therefore it was thought that he was half witted; and because I loved Panda, when the question of his slaying came on I and the chief Nojita spoke against it and pleaded for him, saying that there was nothing to be feared at his hands who was a fool. So in the end Dingaan gave way, saying, "Well, you ask me to spare this dog and I will spare him, but one day he will bite me."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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E. ROGERS & Co.

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers.

Fancy Horse Shoeing, Skidding Tongs and Cant-hooks a Specialty. All New Work Made to Order. Give us a Trial.

Shops at Ed. Rogers' old stand.

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W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

New Bank Building, Rhinelander.

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All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty

SOO LINE

IS THE DIRECT ROUTE TO CANADIAN PROVINCES AND NEW ENGLAND, POINTS EAST NEW YORK.

Solid Vestibuled Train to Montreal. Only Through Sleeper to Boston.

THE SOO-PACIFIC is the ONLY LINE OFFERING 5 ROUTES TO THE Klondyke

H. R. CALLAWAY, Gen'l Pass'r. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

These Kites Given Away by H. LEWIS, Dealer in

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing, Boots and Shoes

Brown Street, - - RHINELANDER, WIS.

NOTICE OF TAX SALE.
[CONTINUED]

Lot	Block
1	4
2	4
3	5
6	5
6	6
E ½ 7 and 8	6
9	6
N 18 ft of 2	7
and lot 3	5 7
7 and 8	8

COHN, BING & SLIMMER'S 1ST ADDITION TO RHINELANDER

Lot	Block
1	1
2	1
3	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
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13	8

COHN, BING & SLIMMER'S 2ND ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

Lot	Block
1	1
2	1
4	1
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12	36

	Lot	Block
The 5th 60 feet from S line of.....	1	6
The E 50 ft of.....	2	6
The W 60 ft of.....	2	6
	3	6
Commencing 100 feet east of the N W corner of Block 7, thence E on N boundary line, 50 feet, thence S 90 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence N 90 ft to place of beginning.		

	Lot	Block
	2	11
	4	11
	7	11
	3	12
	10	12
	1	15
4, 5 and 6	6	16
	7	16
	5	17
	6	17
	10	17
	11	17
	12	17
	1	19
	4	19
	2	20
	6	22
	4	24
	8	25
	11	29
	12	29
	5	31
	2	32
	5	33
	15	33

S. H. ALBAN'S 2ND ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	3	1
	9	1
	10	1
	1	2
All of....	8	21
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
All of....19		21
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
	2	3
	4	3
All of....	1	41
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
All of....	2	41
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
All of....	4	41
except that portion taken off by Stevens street as extended.		
	7	4
	8	5
	2	5
	19	6
	3	8
	6	8
	1	19
	3	19
	4	19
	6	19
	8	19
S 60 ft of 121 and	1	19
N 40 ft of 111	11	11

J. M. KEENAN'S 1ST ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	1	1
	2	1
	4	1
	8	1
	9	1
	2	6
E 100 ft of Lots 5 and 6	5	6
	1	7
	2	7
	5	7
	6	7
	2	8

D. B. STEVENS' 1ST REPLAT OF MILL LOT D. CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	8	4
	9	4
	12	4
	13	4
	19	4
	21	4
	25	4
	9	5

Commencing at a point on the S boundary line of Lot 27, Block 4, 49 ft West of SE corner of said lot, thence North 80 ft, thence E 49 ft to E boundary line of said lot, thence N 80 ft to NE corner of said lot, thence W on N boundary line of said lot, 120 ft to NW corner of said lot, thence S on West boundary line of said lot, 160 ft to SW corner of said lot 27, thence E on S boundary line of said lot, 80 feet to place of beginning.

SOUTH PARK ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	1	2
	2	2
	4	2
	5	2
	1	3
	6	3
	2	6
	10	9
	5	11
	11	12

J. M. KEENAN'S 2ND ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	1	1
	2	1
	3	1
	4	1
	5	1
6, 7, 8 and	9	1
	10	1
	11	1
	12	1
	13	1
	15	1
	23	1
	12	6
	15	6
	16	6
	19	6
	20	6
	21	6
	1	12
	2	12
	3	12
	4	12
	5	12
	6	12
	7	12
	12	12
	13	12
	14	12
	1	13
	2	13
	3	13
	6	13
	7	13
	8	13
	9	13
	2	6

	Lot	Block
	4	6
	5	6
	7	6
	6	6
	8	6
	9	6
	10	6

GOVERNMENT LOTS IN CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block	
NE NE..	5	26	9
All NW NW unplatted ..	5	26	9
All NE SW unplatted ..	5	26	9
Lot 11....	6	26	9
Lot 7.....	6	26	9
All the NW SW unplatted ..	22	27	9
SW SW..	22	27	9
NE NE..	1	26	8
Lot 9....	26	27	8
All SE SE, unplatted ..	6	36	9

REPLAT OF MILL LOTS C AND D, CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	10	1
	11	1
	12	1

For tax of 1895.

	Lot	Block
W½ of Lot	7	1

For tax of 1896.

ORIGINAL PLAT CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	8	27

For tax of 1896.

	Lot	Block
	2	13

For tax of 1896.

	Lot	Block
	3	13

For tax of 1896.

COHN, BING & SLIMMER'S THIRD ADDITION CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	1	2
	3	2

	Lot	Block
	4	2
	1	3
	2	3
	3	3
	12	3
	11	3
	15	3
	1	4
	2	4
	3	4
10 and 11		
	11	5
	2	5
	9	5
11 and 12		
	12	15
	17	5
	18	5
	23	5
	12	6
	14	6
	15	6
	16	6
	19	6
	20	6
	21	6
	1	12
	2	12
	3	12
	4	12
	5	12
	6	12
	7	12
	12	12
	13	12
	14	12
	1	13
	2	13
	3	13
	6	13
	7	13
	8	13
	9	13
	2	6

	Lot	Block
	4	2
	1	3
	2	3
	3	3
	4	3
	12	3
	11	3
	15	3
	1	4
	2	4
	3	4
10 and 11		
	11	5
	2	5
	9	5
11 and 12		
	12	15
	17	5
	18	5
	23	5
	12	6
	14	6
	15	6
	16	6
	19	6
	20	6
	21	6
	1	12
	2	12
	3	12
	4	12
	5	12
	6	12
	7	12
	12	12
	13	12
	14	12
	1	13
	2	13
	3	13
	6	13
	7	13
	8	13
	9	13
	2	6

FELICON ADDITION TO RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	5	2
	1	3
	1	12
	4	12

TOWNSITE OF FELICON IN CITY OF RHINELANDER.

	Lot	Block
	4	2
	1	3
	2	3
	4	3
	12	3
	11	3
	15	3
	1	4
	2	4
	3	4
10 and 11		
	11	5
	2	5
	9	5
11 and 12		
	12	15
	17	5
	18	5
	23	5
	12	6
	14	6
	15	6
	16	6
	19	6
	20	6
	21	6
	1	12
	2	12
	3	12
	4	12
	5	12
	6	12
	7	12
	12	12
	13	12
	14	12
	1	13
	2	13
	3	13
	6	13
	7	13
	8	13
	9	13
	2	6

The Pioneer Press

Prints the News

12 to 24 Hours Ahead of any Northwestern Newspaper.